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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

"We shall be at church in Rhode Island next Sunday."—Capt. Tew.

"At church in our Rhode Island,"
The leader turned to say,
So cheered his weary soldiers,
For the commencing fray,
No thought of spoil or hatred,
Only the hope to be
At church in our Rhode Island,
For that day's strife more free.

"At church in our Rhode Island,
When Sunday comes again."
They knelt to load and fire,
Upon the battle plain.
A thought of God and Heaven,
Perchance a secret prayer,
Woke, as Minie rifles
Flashed through the hissing air.

At church in our Rhode Island,
Meanwhile knelt many a wife,
Praying for one who mingled
That hour in the strife;
And asked Dad that next Sunday
He by her side might kneel,
That they who prayed in sorrow,
Might thank Him in their weal.

At church in our Rhode Island!
The Sunday came again,
Familiar steps were treading
The aisles of every fane,
Eyes drooped in deep heart-feeling,
The children's eager gaze
Was filled with grateful loving
And turned all prayer to praise.

At church in our Rhode Island!
Some sought a higher shrine,
And trod the steps of heaven
Before that day's decline.
Missed in Rhode Island churches;
Missed in the song and prayer,
But angel words in heaven
Have bid them welcome there.

ELLEN.

From the Boston Journal.

PATRIOT'S SONG.

BY J. H. WOODS.

Freemen! wake! your country calls you;
Hark! the loud and trumpet cry!
Treacherous hands would fain destroy her;
Freemen, wake! to "do or die!"
Waken from your trustful slumbers—
Pour to Freedom's aid your numbers!

Lo! upon the Southern breeze
Come Secesia's cannon boom;
But our Hero from his stronghold,
Bravely thundered Treason's doom,
Freemen! haste to give him glory;
Deeds like his should live in story.

Fear the city of our rulers,
And our Country's hallowed domes,
Sounds the tramp of hostile traitors,
Bringing dread to peaceful homes,
Rise! O, Rise! Columbia's lovers;
Dangers round your mistress hovers.

Rally, then, around the standard,
Freedom's sons! a valiant Band!
Save, O, save her soaring eagle
From the foeman's ruthless hand,
Proudly now he shakes his pinions,
Scorning tyrants and their minions.

Wake! ye sons of sires undanted,
Sleeping now in glorious graves;
Safely guard that sacred birthright,
Bought by those who'd ne'er be slaves!
Undisturbed shall be their ashes,
While the sword of Freedom flashes.

Freemen, wake! your country calls you;
Treason's knell shall soon be tolled;
God shall be your righteous leader,
As he led your sires of old,
Wake, then, Patriots! from your slumbers!
Pour to Freedom's aid your numbers!

Useful Hints.

Hints about Making Preserves.—It is not generally known, that boiling fruit a long time, and skimming it well, without the sugar, and without a cover to the preserving pan, is a very economical and excellent way—economical, because the bulk of the scum rises from the fruit, and not from the sugar, if the latter is good; and boiling it without a cover, allows the evaporation of all the watery particles therefrom; the preserves keep firm, and well flavored. The proportions are, three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Jam made in this way, of currants, strawberries, raspberries, or gooseberries, is excellent.

Gum Arabic Starch.—Get two ounces of fine white gum arabic, and pound it to powder. Next put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire), and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning, pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness to which nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobbinet.

Potato Pie.—Peel and slice your potatoes very thin into a pie-dish; between each layer of potatoes put a little chopped onion; between each layer sprinkle a little pepper and salt; put in a little water, and cut about two ounces of fresh butter into bits, and lay them on the top; cover it close with paste. The yolks of four eggs may be added; and when baked, a tablespoonful of good mushroom catsup poured in through a funnel. Another method is to put between the layers small bits of mutton, beef, or pork.

The Teeth.—Dissolve two ounces borax in three pints of water; before quite cold, add thereto one teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh and one tablespoonful of spirits of camphor; bottle the mixture for use. One wineglass of the solution, added to half a pint of tepid water, is sufficient for each application. This solution, applied daily, preserves and beautifies the teeth, extirpates tartarous adhesion, produces a pearl-like whiteness, arrests decay, and induces a healthy action in the gums.

When you are particular in wishing to have precisely what you want from a butcher's, go and purchase it yourself.

Selected Tale.

SEVENTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR.

I had spent a night in a stage, a day in the saddle, a night in a sleeping car, half a day doing business, half a day in bed, and was, after supper enjoying a cigar and a newspaper, in the reading-room of the R——House, in F——, Indiana. The newspaper was uninteresting, or else I was rather sleepy—and I guess it was little of both; so that I soon neglected it, to watch the fantastic curling of the smoke from my fine-flavored Principe. I didn't feel much like talking, and felt still less like reading; but I did feel as if I would like exceedingly well to hear a good story.

I had barely come to this conclusion, and commenced wishing for some one of my acquaintances to amuse me until the time was up for the train, which was to take me to G——, when I recognized in the person who sat next to me, a fellow-traveller in the sleeping-car of the night before.

He was a very agreeable looking little man, with a clear gray eye, light hair, sandy whiskers and smiling mouth. Indeed he had so much the appearance of the man that I would like to hear tell a story, that I thought Dame Fortune had smiled upon me, when he recognized me with a genial:

'How dy'e do, stranger?'

I returned his salutation, and asked him some common-place question about how he had enjoyed the ride we took together.

He said something in reply about the running being too fast for the poor track; and from this the conversation ran upon fast traveling in general for some time.—At last I remarked that sixty miles an hour was the most speedy traveling that I had ever done. Whereupon my friend informed me, with a pleasant but knowing smile, that he had traveled considerably faster than that, and, in fact, faster than he had ever heard of, beside.

Of course I was anxious to know where, when and how he had done it; and after the modest assurance that he feared his tale would not be interesting, my friend relieved my anxiety by relating the following story:

'I am a railroad engineer. In fifty-seven, during the great panic, I was running on the F. & C. R. R. The railroad companies were growing tender in all directions. Every day we heard of new failures; and quite often in a quarter where we least expected it. Our road was looked upon as one of the most substantial in the nation; nobody seemed to have great fear that it would fail to survive the general smash up. But yet I did not fully share the general confidence. Wages were cut down; arrearages collected; and a great many other little matters seemed to indicate to me that the road had got into rather deeper water than was agreeable, all around. Among other things the master mechanic had told me in the Spring, that the company had ordered four first quality Taunton engines for the Fall passenger business. The road was put in the very best condition, and other preparations were made, to cut down the time, and put the trains through quicker than was ever known before, when the new engines should come. Well, there was but one of the new engines came.

'I said there was but one engine came, and she was, in my opinion, altogether the best ever turned out at the Taunton Works. And this is as much as could be said in praise of any engine. She was put in my charge immediately, with the understanding that she was mine.

'It was Saturday when she came out of the shop, and I was to take a special train up to Y——. The train was to carry up the President, and several of the other officers of the road, to meet some officers of another road, which crossed ours there, and arrange some important business with them. I had no trouble at all, making forty miles an hour going out. The engine handled herself most beautifully.—We were just holding up at Y——, when Aldrich, the treasurer, who had come out on the platform to put the brake on, slipped and fell. As we were yet under good headway, he was very much injured, and was carried to the hotel insensible.

'According to the president's directions, I switched off my train, turned my engine, and stood ready to start back to C—— at a moment's notice.

'Aldrich's presence was of so much importance, that the business could not be transacted without him. So all those I had brought out, except the president and Aldrich, went back to C——on the three o'clock express train. This was the last regular train which was to pass over the road until the following Monday.

'Early in the evening, I left the machine in charge of my fireman, and went over to an eating house, to see if I could not spend the time more pleasantly than on my engine. The hours dragged themselves away slowly. I was taking a game of dominoes with the station agent, when in came Roberts, the president, in a state of great excitement.

'Harry,' said he to me, 'I want you to put me down in C—— at 12 o'clock.'

'As it was near 11 o'clock, and the distance was seventy-five miles, I thought he was joking at first; but when we got outside the door, he caught me by the arm, and hurried me along so fast, that I saw he was in earnest.

'Harry,' said he, 'if you dont set me down in C—— by twelve o'clock, I am a ruined man, and this road is a ruined road. Aldrich is dead; but he told me before he died, that he had embezzled from time to time, fifty thousand dollars of our money; and his clerk is to start on the twelve o'clock boat, from C—— to Canada. If we don't have that money on Monday morning, to make some payments with, the road goes into other hands; and if you put me down in C—— at the right time, so that I save the money, you shall have five thousand dollars. Understand it, Harry? Five thousand dollars!'

'Of course, I understood it. I saw now the reason why the wages had been cut down; I understood it all, and my blood boiled. I felt that I would save the road if I lived, and told Roberts so.

'See that you do it, Harry,' he replied, as he climbed up the steps of the coach which was coupled to my engine.

'I sprang up into the foot-board, got up the switch tender to help my fireman, opened the throttle, and, just as she commenced moving, looked at my watch—it was just eleven o'clock, so that I had one hour to make my seventy-five miles in.

'From Y—— to C—— there were few curves in the road; but there were several heavy grades. I was perfectly acquainted with every rod of it! so that I knew exactly what I had to encounter; and when I saw how the engine was moving I felt very little fear of the result.

'The road, for the first few miles, was an air line, and so smooth that my engine flew along with scarcely a perceptible jar. I was so busy, posting myself up, as to the amount of wood and water aboard, etc., that we danced by the first station almost before I was aware of it, having been five minutes out, and having five miles accomplished.

'"You are losing time!" yelled a voice from the coach. I looked around, and there stood Roberts with his watch in his hand.

'I knew very well that we should have to increase our speed by some means, if we carried out our plans of reaching C—— by midnight, and looked anxiously around to see what I could do to accomplish that purpose. She was blowing off steam fiercely at one hundred and ten pounds, so I turned down the valve to two hundred, for I knew she needed it all to make some of the heavy grades which lay between us and C——.

'It was three miles to the next station. With the exception of a few curves, the track was as good as the last. As we darted around what commonly seemed to be a rather long curve, at the station, but which was, at our high speed, short enough, I looked at my watch, and we had done it in two minutes and a half.

'"Gaining," I shouted back to Roberts, who was standing outside on the platform of the coach.

'"Look out for the heavy grades," he replied and went inside the car.

'The next six miles rose gradually from a level, the first, to ten and a half feet grade, the last, which lay between us and the next station. My fireman kept her full; and now she began to get hot. The furnace door was red, and the steam raised continually; so that she kept her speed, and passed the station like a streak of light, in five minutes.

'Now came nine miles like the last; over which she kept pace with her time and passed the station in seven minutes.

'Here for ten miles, we had a twenty foot grade to encounter; but the worst of it all, was, at this place we would be obliged to stop for wood. I was just going to speak to Roberts about it, when I looked around and saw him filling the tender from the coach, with wood which had been placed there before starting, while he was gone after me.

'I believe he would have made his ten miles at the same speed as before; but through the carelessness of the fireman the fountain valve, on the left hand side of the engine, got opened, and the water rose in the boiler, so far as to run the steam down to one hundred points, before I discovered where the difficulty lay.

'At first Roberts didn't appear to notice the decrease of speed, and kept at work at the wood as if for dear life. But presently he looked up, and seeing that the speed had decreased, he shouted:

'"Harry, we are stopping!"

'And then coming over to where I was, he said:

'"Why, here we have been ten minutes on the last ten miles, and I believe we will come to a dead stand, if something is not done. The speed is continually slackening. What is the matter?"

'I explained the cause. He was apparently satisfied with my explanation, and after having tied down the safety valve, he climbed back over the tender, exhorting me to put her through, for God's sake, or we are beggars together!

'Just then we passed the next station, having taken nine minutes for eight miles. We were now more than half over the road and we had lost nearly ten minutes time, and had left only twenty-seven minutes to do thirty-four miles in.

'I had shut the water off both my pumps a little back, where I discovered what was the matter, and she was now making steam finely down a slight grade. From less than one hundred, with which we started over that ten miles stretch, she had two hundred before we finished it; and as the gage indicated no higher than that, and the valve was tied down, I could not tell how much over two hundred pounds she carried, but she certainly carried none less the rest of the journey. And well might she carry such an enormous head of steam; for, after passing over that ten miles of a five feet up grade, and fourteen miles of twenty-to the mile depression between us and C., and it was now eleven o'clock and forty-seven minutes.

'Now the engine was hot in earnest.—The furnace door, smoke-arch and chimney, all were red; while she seemed to fly onward as if the very evil one himself operated her machinery.

'Six minutes carried us over that ten miles; and we darted by the last station that had lain between us and C. Now we had fourteen miles to go, and my time showed eleven o'clock and fifty-three minutes.

'If I live,' said I to myself. 'I will make it,' and we plunged down the twenty feet grade with all steam on. Persons who saw the train on that still run, say that it was so soon after they heard the first sound of her approach, when the strange object which looked as if it was a flame of fire, darted by and then the sound of its traveling died away in the distance, and they could hardly convince themselves that they had seen anything. It seemed more like a creature of a wild dream than a sober reality.

'And now let me tell you, that no engineer ever beat the time on those fourteen miles. Those great wheels, eleven feet in diameter, spun around so swiftly that you couldn't begin to count the revolutions.—The engine barely seemed to touch the track as she flew along; and although the track was as true as it could be, she swayed fearfully, and sometimes made such prodigious jolts that it required considerable skill for one to keep his feet. No engine would hold together if crowded to a greater speed.

'Well, just as I came to a stand at the depot in C., the big clock boomed out twelve, and the steamboat was getting her steam on. Roberts got on board in time and nothing to spare.'

'And he saved the money, did he?' I asked, when I saw that my friend had finished his story.

'Yes; he found it hid away in some old boxes as Aldrich had directed.'

'If you are a passenger for G.' said a waiter, the 'bus' is ready.'

So I thanked my friend for his story, bade him good-bye.

Be Pitiful.—God commands his servants to be pitiful. His commands are always reasonable. Men need pity. Yonder is one toiling beneath the rays of a burning sun. He receives his wages at night, but they are not sufficient for the comfortable supply of the wants of his family. The only prospect before him is a life of toil for a bare subsistence for himself and those dependent upon him. There is no prospect of a future competence—no prospect of rest. He needs sympathy.—He needs to be taught how to become content. He needs to be taught to lay up treasure in Heaven. He needs to be taught how to prepare for the rest that remaineth for the people of God. Be pitiful towards him.

Yonder is one who is weeping by the bedside of a dying child. He is a stranger to the grace of God. He has not by precept or example taught his child the fear of the Lord. That child is dying, and turns his eyes towards that father with a mute, imploring anguish. That father cannot comfort him—cannot pray for him. Father and child need pity.

How many objects of pity are there all around us! How reasonable it is that we should be pitiful! How can we live intent upon our own happiness when there are so many lonely, sad, sorrowful, breaking hearts around us!

One's Manner.—The perfume of a thousand roses soon dies, but the pain caused by one of their thorns remains long after. A saddened remembrance in the midst of mirth is like that thorn among the roses. There are some who refuse a favor so graciously as to please us; and there are others who confer an obligation so clumsily, that they please us less by the measure than they disgust us by the manner of a kindness—as puzzling to our feelings as the politeness of one who, if we had dropped our handkerchief, should present it to us with a pair of tongs.

Men of some vocations are usually undersized. The most strapping fellows in the community are the schoolmasters.

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[Public—No. 3.]

AN ACT further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports by the ordinary means, in the ordinary way, at any port of entry in any collection district, he is authorized to cause such duties to be collected at any port of delivery in said district until such obstruction shall cease; and in such case the surveyors at said ports of delivery shall be clothed with all the powers and be subject to all the obligations of collectors at ports of entry; and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall appoint such number of weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors, appraisers, and clerks as may be necessary, in his judgment, for the faithful execution of the revenue laws at said ports of delivery, and shall fix and establish the limits within which such ports of delivery are constituted ports of entry as aforesaid; and all the provisions of law regulating the issue of marine papers, the coasting trade, the warehousing of imports, and collection of duties shall apply to the ports of entry so constituted in the same manner as they do to ports of entry established by the laws now in force.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, from the cause mentioned in the foregoing section, in the judgment of the President, the revenue from duties on imports cannot be effectually collected at any port of entry in any collection district, in the ordinary way and by the ordinary means, or by the course provided in the foregoing section, then, and in that case, he may direct that the custom-house for the district be established in any secure place within said district, either on land or on board any vessel in said district or at sea near the coast; and in such case the collector shall reside at such place, or on shipboard, as the case may be, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within or approaching said district, until the duties imposed by law on said vessels and their cargoes are paid in each: *Provided*, That if the owner or consignee of the cargo on board any vessel detained as aforesaid, or the master of said vessel, shall desire to enter a port of entry in any other district in the United States where no such obstructions to the execution of the laws exist the master of such vessel may be permitted so to change the destination of the vessel and cargo in his manifest, whereupon the collector shall deliver him a written permit to proceed to the port so designated: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the approbation of the President, make proper regulations for the enforcement on shipboard of such provisions of the laws regulating the assessment and collection of duties as in his judgment may be necessary and practicable.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful to take any vessel or cargo detained as aforesaid from the custody of the proper officers of the customs, unless by process of some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons, too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the army or navy or militia of the United States, or such force of citizen volunteers as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, in the judgment of the President, from the cause mentioned in the first section of this act, the duties upon imports in any collection district cannot be effectually collected by the ordinary means and in the ordinary way, or in the mode and manner provided in the foregoing sections of this act, then and in that case the President is hereby empowered to close the port or ports of entry in said district, and in such case give notice thereof by proclamation; and thereupon all right of importation, warehousing, and other privileges incident to ports of entry shall cease and be discontinued at such port so closed, until opened by the order of the President on the cessation of such obstructions; and if, while said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall enter or attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February 28, 1795, shall have called forth the militia to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the insurgents shall have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which said combination exists, nor such insurrection suppressed by said State or States, then and in such case it may and shall be lawful for the President, by Proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants of such State, or any section or part thereof, where such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue; and all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from said State or section into the other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section, by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States: *Provided, however*, That the President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons, as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest; and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law as may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules, and regulations; and officers of the customs and other officers shall receive for services under this section, and under said rules and regulations, such fees and compensation as are now allowed for similar service under other provisions of law.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after fifteen days after the issuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this act, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea, or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in the execution of the provisions of this act, and of the other laws of the United States providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, it may and shall be lawful for the President, in addition to the revenue cutters in service, to employ in aid thereof such other suitable vessels as may, in his judgment, be required.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the forfeitures and penalties incurred by virtue of this act may be mitigated or remitted, in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act entitled "An act providing for and disabilities accruing in certain penalties, mentioned," approved March thirteen hundred and ninety-seven, or in cases in special circumstances may seem to require according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That proceeding on seizure for forfeitures under this act may be pursued in the courts of the United States in any district into which the property so seized may be taken and proceedings instituted; and such courts shall have and entertain as full jurisdiction over the same as if the seizure was made in that district. Approved, July 13, 1861.

A Liberal Marriage of Convenience.—The Observateur Belge tells the following capital story, which if not new is still old enough to bear reviving, especially at a season when office-seekers are so put to their mettle that no hint of methods can be thrown away:

'The grandfather of the present King of Holland one day received a visit from a young man, who requested to be appointed as successor to a notary deceased on the previous day. The King said, 'The notary has left nothing for his widow, with the exception of some half dozen children to bring up; the person who succeeds to the office must do something for her. There was a candidate here some minutes before you came, who offered her a pension of four hundred francs a year, which is very little.' 'I will give her four hundred florins, sire.' 'Well, we shall see. Come again in a week.' The young man was punctual to his appointment. 'It appears,' said the king, that the connection is a good one; your competitor now promises to give the widow five hundred florins a year.' 'Well, sire, I will give six hundred florins.' 'Come again in a week; he who makes the most liberal offer shall have the office.' At the third audience the other competitor had advanced to eight hundred florins, but our young man declared that such generosity would be ruinous, and that he could not offer so much. 'I venture, however, to ask your Majesty to grant me the favor of suspending your decision for one week longer.'

The delay was granted, but when the young man came for the fourth time, his Majesty could not help saying, with some impatience: 'It is useless, sir, to say anything more. Your rival has not hesitated to offer a pension of a thousand florins; will you do as much for the widow?' 'I beg your pardon, sire, I will do more; I am about to marry her. Here is her written consent.' King William was so much diverted with this place-hunting expedient that he determined the Queen should immediately share his amusement, and the hero of the adventure accordingly had the honor of relating all the particulars to their majesties, who laughed most heartily at his story. This model place-hunter afterwards becomes an exceedingly successful man in his business.

The Young Soldier Dying.—'Bring me my knapsack,' said a young soldier, who lay sick in one of the hospitals at Washington. 'Bring me my knapsack.'

'What do you want of your knapsack?' inquired the head lady of the band of nurses.

'I want my knapsack,' again said the dying young man.

His knapsack was brought to him, and as he took it, his eyes gleamed with pleasure, and his face was covered all over with a smile, as he brought out from it his hid treasures.

'There,' said he, 'that is a Bible from my mother. And this—Washington's Farewell Address—is the gift of my father. And this,'—his voice failed. The nurse then looked down to see what it was—and there was the face of a beautiful maiden.

'Now,' said the dying young soldier, 'I want you to put these all under my pillow.' She did as she was requested, and the poor young man laid him down on them to die, requesting that they should be sent to his parents when he was gone. Calm and joyful was he in dying. It was only going from night to endless day—from death to eternal glory. So the young soldier died.

Benton's Mother.—How touching the tribute of Hon. T. H. Benton to his mother's influence: 'My mother asked me never to use tobacco. I have never used it from that time to the present day; she asked me not to game, and I have never gambled, and I cannot tell who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence, at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body; and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe it to my mother.'

Half of time is day and half is night; but more than half our conscious being is made up of dreams—and the dreams of the day outnumber those of the night.

Memoir of Rhode-Island.

1780.

ing in the hope of being able to seize some of the points which would greatly facilitate the future operations of the allied armies; and Clinton to abandon, compelling Sir Henry might have formed a plan which he

Having reinforced West Rhode Island, considerable body of militia, and with a the continental troops which could be spared from that post to march down the Hudson on its east side, General Washington passed the North River, and was in full march towards King-bridge with an army of near ten thousand men, excluding militia, when the sudden return of Sir Henry Clinton disappointed the hopes which had been formed of finding New York weakly defended. The enterprise being thus defeated, the American army recrossed the Hudson, and took post near Orangetown. In order to facilitate the operations which were still meditated against New York, the commander-in-chief also took possession of the ground at Dobb's Ferry, about ten miles above King's-bridge, where some works were thrown up to command the communication across the river.

The hope of acquiring a superiority at sea was still cherished, and in consequence the designs on New York were only suspended. This hope was strengthened by the intelligence that the Count de Guichen had been joined in the West Indies by a powerful Spanish armament. The Chevalier De Ternay had dispatched a packet to inform him, that he was blocked up by a superior force under Arbuthnot, and to solicit such reinforcements as the situation of the Count might enable him to spare. Relying on the success of this application, the American General impatiently expected the moment when De Ternay would be enabled to act offensively. In addition to the prospect of aid from the West Indies, the second division of the armament fitted out at Brest to consist of four ships of the line and four thousand land troops was daily expected. General Washington, therefore, continued to make the most strenuous exertions to place himself in a situation to avail his country to the utmost of the favorable combination of circumstances which was looked for.

The town of Newport, from the first arrival of the French, assumed an active and important station. The eyes of the whole country were turned towards her.—It was about the darkest days of the Revolution for America, and the arrival of this armament of powerful allies, and the anticipated arrival of a second squadron, to join the first, excited in the hearts of the American people the highest hopes and expectations. The war, which had in a great degree languished, assumed a renovated character; the spirit, which had in some degree abated, aroused from its lethargy under a confident expectation that the time had arrived when one grand effort would rid the country of its invaders.—The market at Newport offered great prices and prompt pay, in hard money, for all the productions of the surrounding country; such an accession of numbers, indeed, required more than could be furnished, and the coasting craft were all put in requisition to avail themselves of this enviable market. The town was thronged with sailors, soldiers, and other strangers, drawn by patriotism, duty curiosity, or the pursuit of gain. All the buildings were again filled with inhabitants, and all the old still houses, bake houses, stores and outbuildings were temporarily repaired for the use of the French soldiers. The meeting-houses, which still remained in the dilapidated state in which the English had left them, now were used by the French, for the same or similar purposes. The French officers were received by the inhabitants of Newport with the most hearty welcome, and the latter maintained the character of a refined, polite, and hospitable people.

The freemen met in town meeting while the English fleet was blockading the harbor, and provided for raising 34 men for the Continental army—and divided the town into four military districts, each of which was required to furnish a company of infantry for local defence. They also determined that all such as would not do military duty, (who were eligible) should be treated as enemies of the country, so far as to be compelled to leave the town. Arms and accoutrements, on loan, were asked by the town authorities of the French General, sufficient to furnish 200 volunteers, which request was granted.

"It was voted that a copy of the list of disaffected persons ordered to be forwarded to the council of war, be also sent to Gen. Heath, that if the British fleet and army arrive before any return is received from the council of war, he may know what persons the town requests should be removed from the island. The list sent to the council of war, was called the 'black list,' embracing the vote of the town, that such persons be sent immediately from the island, as inimical to the United States.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1861.

WHATEVER may be the result of the war in its effect upon the Union of the States, a great revolution in the condition and pursuits of the people everywhere can hardly fail to follow the novelty and the violence of the contest. And the greater the exertions which have been or which shall be made to muster an overwhelming force in the field, the greater will be the difficulty, whatever may the issue of battles, in reducing the soldier to the citizen and restoring to the whole country or to either section the measure of liberty and prosperity it has so long enjoyed. The alacrity with which the summons of the government has been obeyed in the North, has excited the admiration of foreign critics by no means most favorable to our cause; and they have said, perhaps with a sneer, "If republican institutions are indeed on their trial, it is not at this point that they will break down." Intimating no doubt, that our people are sufficiently ready to fight, but may not sufficiently consider the tendencies of the contest. Assuring us, that Americans are now [illegible] to a class of temptations which [illegible] greatest heads and ruined the [illegible]

[illegible] should have so among nations.

That the fed[illegible] to employ five hundred thousand men, and to the same time [illegible] appropriated five hundred millions thereto, [illegible] for the war, are facts which need not be supposed fit to happen only on the other side of the Atlantic and among the great Powers of Europe. From extraordinary demands upon the federal treasury, Congress has been under the necessity of resorting to extraordinary measures. A loan of two hundred and fifty millions is authorized. A direct tax of twenty millions is apportioned among the States, of which the sum of twelve millions bears upon the North; and a little short of one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, upon Rhode Island. And this annual contribution is to commence from the first of April next, and to be augmented by increased rates upon imports; but higher perhaps upon articles of pernicious luxury than upon those which are thought innocent and perhaps of more common use; though the latter are not now exempt as they have lately been.

Direct taxation is not generally considered the most eligible method of raising revenue, because it is most likely to incur a popular odium. But it is, nevertheless, the fairest way of distributing the burdens of government, especially to the mass of those who are the most likely to complain. And of direct taxation, that which is proportional to income is the fairest assessment, both in ordinary and extraordinary exigencies. The new tariff act levies three per cent in general on incomes not less than eight hundred dollars per annum.—This will have an equitable bearing, because though all may be more or less benefitted by the support of the government, yet the advantages which all may reap from that support will not be equal. The burden of a tax and the compensation of the tax-payer, should be in just proportion. In this country, and even in England, the private citizen is the absolute owner of his property; the legislature may indeed compel him to contribute his proportion for the support of the government which protects him—not indeed by stripping him of his property in an arbitrary manner; but by giving him a full equivalent for the contribution he has been compelled to make. This is simply an exchange, and not by any means a robbery.

In some countries, indeed, the revenues of the government are hardly to be distinguished from the patrimony of the prince; and though one may be for the support of the royal family, and the other simply for the payment of public expenses. And, in other countries, the subjects only hold their estates at the will of the reigning power, which has an absolute right over all estates within the realm, and is the only absolute owner of property to be consulted for its enjoyment or disposition. On the other hand our governments, as such, have no property; but simply the administration of the *public good*, for the advantage of the body politic. And if any *transcendental* property, or eminent domain, exist even in that body, it is only on the principle that such ownership is for the public interest, giving to the government in consequence of the right to demand contributions for the preservation of the general welfare according to the authority of its constitution. No constitutional difficulty has been suggested in respect to the enforcement of this act. And the zeal with which these supplies were granted by Congress in the present exigency, is an earnest that these burdens will be borne by the Northern States with cheerfulness, at least so far as possible.

MEXICO is not to be forgotten, even though the fate of that country has exerted so little influence in warning the American people to guard against civil dissension. And having followed the course of events in that country so long, any important changes there seem to be entitled to some notice. The dates from the Capital are to July 20th, and from Vera Cruz to July 26th. After all our hopes, it is to be feared that the common people are too much affected by passion, and have too little mind to devote themselves either to matters of principle, or to the more obvious dictates of self-preservation upon a permanent basis, to maintain the peace of the republic at home without frequent and serious interruptions. On the 20th of June, the reactionary forces under MARQUEZ, with a body of some two thousand cavalry, actually marched into the city of Mexico, and met with no great resistance till after they arrived at a place called Buena Vista, where they were suddenly fired upon by two pieces of cannon, perhaps in a masked battery. And being at the same time attacked by the government cavalry commanded by DIAZ, these Mexican rebels lost a large number of men and were compelled to retreat. DIAZ is said to have lost only seventeen in killed and wounded. Gen. ORTEGA, who was absent from the city at the time, returning next day, proceeded to organize forces and marched on the 2d of July in pursuit of the enemy. Other forces followed on the 5th as reinforcements of ORTEGA. MARQUEZ was reported on the 8th as constantly retreating before the liberals, though in his flight committing abominable excesses which render civil war in most instances so disgraceful. It appears that the Mexican Congress were in session at the time of this attack upon the capital, and discussing some measures of frivolous etiquette or parade while in the greatest danger of being made prisoners in a body. The foreign residents in the city of Mexico were organizing themselves into a home guard, a very necessary precaution for the inhabitants anywhere to take, under such circumstances, to save their lives and property from destruction by the hands of any party which may be governed only by the law of the strongest for the time being.

Major HENRY BREWERTON, Corps of Engineers, has been promoted to Lieut. Colonel, and Lieut. JAMES L. CASEY to Captaincy of

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MR. RUSSELL'S letter as correspondent of the London *Times*, dated at Washington on the 8th of July, is no doubt a fit antecedent of that which may be soon received, giving an account of the battle at Bull Run. From the observations made in the letter of the above date, he may well claim great credit for his sagacity in forming a correct opinion in relation to the great distemper still raging in the American States. The change between March and July, has been in New York and other places as great in the temper of the popular mind as in the temperature of the atmosphere. The invective which was formally directed against universal suffrage in that city especially, he finds to be lately directed against the corruption of contractors and certain evils alleged to exist in some Departments at Washington, are been now proved by subsequent events [illegible] letter the right in censuring as he does[illegible] forced upon unsound advice tending the plan of the campaign the authorities [illegible] writers to which he alludes are, may have seen and confessed their [illegible] disloyalty, when they demanded that the generals should immediately push forward to Richmond with an army which had neither transport, artillery, nor cavalry adequate to such an operation." Mr. RUSSELL said this in his letter of the 8th of July, when everybody was led to expect something decisive to take place at once; "to-morrow" and "to-morrow." The [illegible] public was amused with this expression by influential writers. But, "all their yesterdays" as he quotes, "have lighted fools the way to dusky death." One effect of this demand of the press for the army to move on from Washington undoubtedly was, as Mr. RUSSELL says, to concentrate the enemy on the points in front of the federalists. It did not appear to him that BEAUREGARD would be directly attacked at Manassas. He thought the real basis of operations would be from Fortress Monroe and Hampton—on Richmond. But he had no reason to expect such a basis would be adopted, in fact. And such are the changes which a short time has produced, that little dependence can be placed upon what would otherwise be reasonable calculations. The perversion of good sense has been most monstrous.

THE Washington correspondents know all about the interest which Prince NAPOLEON takes in his visit to the Capital of the Union, and generously undertake to answer for him that he is enjoying himself wonderfully well.—That may be, and yet it may be that all his most pleasant impressions are mingled, as they well may be, with some very gloomy sensations and forebodings. A generous soul could not fail to be deeply affected at the present aspect of the seat of government for the American States. He is said to have visited the State Department and looked over the State Department Library. He looked over the musty Declaration of Independence and the first draft of the federal constitution. And what must have taken with him more than either was the original treaty with France, or some autograph letter of NAPOLEON I. At the suggestion of the Secretary of State, he visited the Navy Yard, where he was received with "Hail Columbia;" alas, that it should not have been more appropriate; and a thundering salute in honor of the imperial rank of the illustrious visiter. He inspected the workshops and took special interest in the ordnance department. Capt. DAHLGREN'S pet piece was made to perform its best. Four eighty-four pound shot were thrown in less than eighteen seconds the distance of over three miles. The Pensacola was next visited with similar ceremonies. The French flag was hoisted, and another salute fired, the band playing "*Partant pour la Syrie.*" And the day was closed, it is said, by a banquet in honor of the Prince given by the Secretary of State. But the next day, the scene was changed to what must have been of a different impression. The Prince made a trip to Mount Vernon, and stood at the tomb of Washington. And here a delicate question arises: Will the Prince go South? This question can best be answered by the event. As a military character, he may feel an interest in the inspection of the couture of both camps, without being suspected of any particular partiality for one to the prejudice of the other.—He may be only in favor of the whole country.

OUR citizens have been treated to some superb music this week through the generosity of WILLIAM NEWTON, Esq. He knew it would be gratifying to hear Jo. GUNGL and his fine band, (who had not only volunteered their services to accompany the 1st Regiment in their late campaign, but rendered great service in the hall of battle in carrying the wounded where they could be cared for,) and extended an invitation to them to be his guests for a few days. They arrived on the Perry with Colonel BURNSIDE and joined in the procession Tuesday, and Wednesday evening played some of their choicest pieces in Touro Park. They returned home Thursday morning highly pleased with their entertainment.

COL. BURNSIDE was the guest of CHARLES E. RUSSELL, Esq., on Tuesday evening and a select company were present upon the occasion. Among those present were His Honor, Mayor CRANSTON, Ex-Mayor CURTIS, the members of the City Council, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, SAMUEL ROBINSON, Esq., Capt. TEW and Lieut. CHADWICK of Co. F., Col. GODDARD of the 1st Regiment, several officers of the Naval Academy, SAMUEL POWELL, Esq., Hon. R. B. CRANSTON, and many others.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT, U. S. Navy, has been promoted and confirmed as Commander.

Among the officers highest in command of volunteers with the rank of Brigadier General, we notice the names of Gov. SPRAGUE, Col. THOMAS W. SHERMAN and Col. A. E. BURNSIDE.

Fifty-six of the wounded and sick of 2d regiment R. I. Volunteers, arrived at Providence Thursday. Among them belonging to this city are WILLIAM BROWN, shot through the knee; PATRICK KILROY, ball in the right side; JOHN COURTNEY, shot through the wrist.

HON. WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, Representative in Congress from the Eastern District of this State, arrived home from Washington Thursday morning. We believe his course in Congress has been such as to merit the thanks of his constituents.

THE City Documents for the financial years 1860-61 are printed and ready for distribution. Tax-payers are entitled to them, and on application at the City Clerk's Office they will secure a copy.

THE Providence *Journal* thinks there is not the least possibility of Gov. SPRAGUE'S accepting the office of Brigadier General, which has been tendered by Government.

We are pleased to learn that Lieut. CYRUS P. G. CLARKE of Co. K, 2d regiment R. I. Volunteers, has been promoted to Captain of Co. B, of the same regiment.

The State Normal School it will be seen by advertisement, commences its Fall term

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THE festivities extended by the city authorities to Col. BURNSIDE on Tuesday last, must have been very gratifying to the brave man whom it was intended to honor, as well as to all our citizens. The day was beautiful, although the sun poured its rays rather more intensely than was necessary for the comfort [illegible] those who were performing the escort duties [illegible] of the day. There was a very general suspension of business, and an immense throng of people congregated at [illegible] point where an opportunity offered to witness the attractions [illegible] between the hours of nine and [illegible] of the ovation. [illegible] the three companies mustered in front of the Naval Band marched to [illegible] and west through a Dress Parade. The troops then marched to the front of the Custom House and there awaited the arrival of the steamer. At 11 1-2 o'clock she appeared in sight, when a salute was fired by the Artillery Company. On the arrival of the boat at the wharf the line was formed in the following order:—

American Brass Band, 24 pieces, Joseph C. Greene, leader.

Company F, 1st regiment, Capt. Tew, 74 muskets.

Band of the Naval Academy, 13 pieces, C. Hammer, leader.

Newport Artillery Old Guard, Col. Swan, 50 muskets.

Newport Artillery, Col. Pladder, 36 muskets.

Col. Burnside, Majors Goddard and Balch, Chaplains Woodbury and Quinn, and Surgeon Rivers appeared next, followed by ten carriages containing members of the City Council, Commissary General Gilpin, officers of the U. S. frigate Constitution and of the Naval Academy. Among these were, Capt. Blake, Superintendent of the Academy, Lieut. Commanding Rogers, Paymaster Heiskell, Surgeon Palmer, Acting Masters Brower and Huntington. One of the carriages contained the wounded soldiers of Company F, viz: J. B. Landers, A. N. Burdick and H. T. Easton.

The battalion was under the command of Capt. Tew, and the route of the procession was through the following streets: up Thames st. to the Parade, up the Parade to Broad street, up Broad to Spring street, down Spring to Pelham, up Pelham to Touro Park.

The Chief Marshal of the day was ex-Mayor Swinburne, and Aids: Isaac Gould, Charles White and Joseph A. Bolles.

From the point of starting until the procession arrived at Touro Park, continual salutations of welcome were extended to the city's guest. The fluttering of white handkerchiefs by fair women, and the rousing cheers by the men, showed with what esteem Col. BURNSIDE is held by our citizens, and with his accustomed grace and pleasant smile he acknowledged these evidences of popular favor. Boquets were showered upon the officers of his staff and Co. F, as indicating on the part of the fair donors their appreciation of those heroes who were so willing to sacrifice everything for their country's welfare.

At about 1 o'clock the procession arrived at Touro Park, where thousands had assembled to witness the reception ceremonies. A platform had been erected and appropriately decorated with flags and bunting, and on the south side the following motto was conspicuously displayed:—

"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

WELCOME HOME.

A line was drawn, which left an unobstructed space for the accommodation of the military, and as the procession marched in from South Touro Street the American Band played "Hail to the Chief." The invited guests were provided with seats upon the platform, while the military took their positions; Co. F in front of the stand, with the Naval Band, Old Guard on the west side, and Artillery Company on the north.

MAYOR CRANSTON called to order, and the Rev. Mr. WOODBURY offered prayer, after which the Mayor addressed Col. BURNSIDE as follows:

Colonel Burnside—It affords me peculiar pleasure on this occasion, in behalf of the authorities and of the people of Newport, to extend to you a warm, sincere and cordial welcome to the city.

In response to the call of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, Rhode Island sent forth her sons to protect the constitution and the laws.—You replied as promptly, if not more so, than did the State—being ready at a moment's notice. You have gone nobly, not only as a soldier, but as a man, and to-day this immense crowd thanks you for the noble and faithful discharge of your duties.

In an especial manner the citizens of Newport, who had relatives and friends in company F of the 1st regiment return you their sincere thanks not only for your military oversight of the men, but for the parental care over them. You have been during the campaign a father, and you have watched over them in camp and march and in the battle field. We are under an everlasting debt of gratitude to you. In those few words I know that I express the feelings of all the people of Newport.

I have now one other duty to perform. It is my peculiar pleasure, in behalf of the friends of company F in the 1st Rhode Island regiment, to present to you this sword and this full set of persons and horse equipments for a Brigadier General in the U. S. army.

In delivering to you this sword I know full well that whenever your country calls upon you to defend her constitution and protect the glorious Union and enforce its laws promptly and justly, that blade will be drawn, and so long as your arm is nerved it will never be sheathed until the Union is preserved and the laws are vindicated. I place it in your hands with the greatest confidence.

COL. BURNSIDE replied with much feeling, as follows:—

Citizens of Newport—I thank you most cordially for the reception and the happy greeting. It becomes an especial pleasure to me, because coming from this people. Here it was that I first learned to admire Rhode Island men, Rhode Island institutions and Rhode Island character.—Thirteen years ago I landed here, a soldier from Mexico. During my stay here of more than a year, and in all my after business at this place, I have received from your citizens abundant kindness and generous hospitality. This has turned my admiration for Rhode Island and her citizens into a strong and sincere affection. Were I a native to the manor born, that affection could not be stronger. All my interests appear now to be centered here, and certainly, for the last four months, I have thought of little else than the welfare of the Regiment that was under my control. You have been kind enough to speak in flattering terms of the care I have had over the Regiment and of the proficiency that we have attained. But I beg to say that there has been a great deal too much of the praise imputed to me for this. Many elements contributed to make this Regiment what it was when we went into the battle field. No one man could have done it. We owe much to the kind friends we left behind us, who were constantly supplying us with all the comforts of life and the necessaries of the soldier. We were interested especially by the ladies of our State, who were constantly showering upon us their bounty. Would that they could have seen the many happy faces that their bounty made. Often have I partaken of the hospitality of the company from your own city, where the ladies were loaded with the gifts of their friends in Rhode Island.

We owe much to our State Government and to the Heads of Departments for their ample supplies of clothing, provisions and everything that could make us comfortable and happy or enable us to present a soldierly appearance in our camp. We owe much to the organized societies of our towns and cities for the care they took of our families behind, enabling us to feel independent of the many troubles that afflict the soldier when away from his home—the sense that his family is unprovided for. We owe much to the citizens of our State who, while they contributed liberally to, and forgetful of personal comforts and interests, sometimes deserted their own firesides to minister to the wants of the sick and wounded in the field, showing us by the example that in our country encouraging all the officers in the discharge of their duty; encouraging the soldiers of the companies; especially encouraging and supporting me in every step that I took during the time that I commanded the Regiment.—Never, I ask for any extraordinary expenditure of the usual military channel, that he did not at once take the responsibility of authorising, if it were but for the good of the soldier and the interest of the country. (Applause.)

All these things combined, and the assiduity of officers of companies, who so nobly seconded me, and who never faltered in their duties, made this regiment what it was. The manly and Christian-like feelings which seemed to characterize the Captain and the soldiers of your company I was especially proud of. It was a proud position they occupied in the line as color company of the regiment. In the battle they were necessarily more exposed to the fire of the enemy. But they stood nobly up to their duty, and not a man of them was known to flinch for a moment. I saw them on the battle-field, and I bear testimony before you to all their bravery, courage and steadfastness. I say nothing of the other companies. The whole regiment, officers and men, were imbued with the same feelings.

This beautiful gift has been entirely unexpected by me. I shall remember the kindness of the people of Newport as long as I live, as I should have done without any such assistance as this.—I shall cherish these gifts as among the most precious that I have ever received. May I never as a soldier or citizen commit any act that shall disgrace this sword. I will use it only in the defense of the country. As I have said to my old regiment, I have no wish beyond the permanency of this government; but I do not feel like sheathing my sword until the integrity of the country is restored. When as a boy I went to West Point I accepted the responsibility that now devolves upon me. I have no right to shake off that responsibility while I am able-bodied and the country is in peril.

I thank you Mr. Mayor, citizens of Newport, and friends of the Newport Company, for all of this reception to-day, and especially for those gifts you have bestowed upon me,

[illegible] hearty cheers were then given for Col. BURNSIDE by the assembly, after which the regimental band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Hon. J. PRESCOTT HALL then delivered the following eloquent speech which was followed by music from the Naval Band:—

As the time has arrived when the discharged soldier may be compelled again to stand to his colors, I suppose that the discharged lawyer also, has no right, under any circumstances, to shrink from any part of his responsibility. Were it not for this consideration my health is not sufficient to enable me to address this great audience as I should.

It seemed to me that the sun which brought in the 1st of January, 1861, brought with him no warmth in his rays, no cheering light in his beams. It seemed as if a great cloud had spread itself over the face of my country. I looked with a fainting heart toward the South and saw there, as I thought, a united people, ready to brave all things to carry out the purposes which they had announced to the world they would carry out. I looked to the North and to the West and thought I saw there a distracted people led on by persons differing in political sentiment, who cared more for their party than their country. My heart, I confess, sank within me.

One morning I awoke, and a note of alarm had sounded from the extreme South, which had rushed up the Mississippi, and crossed the Alleganies, and followed up the Hudson, and stopped not until Niagara was reached. I had still my misgivings. I knew there were men even here who were glad of that fatal sound. I know not how far that feeling extended throughout New England. I supposed there was division everywhere.

One morning about three months ago I was walking through the street in which your armory is placed, my head bowed down with the great weight of the nation's woes. I saw a crowd collected. They said they had been called upon by Governor Sprague to go immediately to Providence and they were going at once. There was no cheering, no boastfulness. It was with the same steadiness with which they would have gone to the house of God that they went to the camp of war. I said, would that I had twenty more votes to give, I would give them all for Sprague. But I was not yet entirely assured what was to be the event, until I looked upon the countenance of that noble soldier. The last time I had seen him his fortunes were not at their affluence. He was about to go toward the setting sun to begin life anew. With perfect self-reliance he threw himself upon his own resources, relying the sympathy of his best friends, scorning aid from anything but his own manly mind. In due season I learned that his exertions had brought to him all that he desired, and all that he aspired to and that he was living in a position of competence and security. I saw him again when he presented that his adopted State needed his services. He came forward with patriotic heart and tendered those services and they were accepted. Rhode Island as he left her borders presented him her gallant regiment for a shield, and she had no necessity for the Spartan injunction to bring it back or be brought back upon it. He has pledged himself to you that the standard of the United States shall never trail in the dust while he has strength to uphold and bear it aloft. He has pledged himself to carry this sword which you have presented him, wherever the flag of his country leads, even to the uttermost parts of these United States, where traitors are in arms against the government.

We are not going forth to conquest, but to sustain the law. We are fighting for our government and our institutions. Do you suppose that the great heart of the country has been cast down by a trifling repulse? Was that the temper of Bunker Hill? Did not the British gain the day, and did they gain anything else? Those brave boys have shown that militia can stand fire as well as regulars. Four or five hours under fire are as much as any soldiers in the world will stand. You not only stood the fire, but you carried the fire with you. I do not know that in the history of this country a more persevering energy was ever exhibited in the face of battle.

Take then your banner, and march under it as under the banner of the cross. It is the cross of your country. Let there be no holding back or cessation of your efforts until it floats over every fort, arsenal and court house within the thirty-four States of our Republic.

The speaker was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

The military then re-formed on South Touro Street, and escorted the guests to the Fillmore House, where a sumptuous collation was prepared under the superintendence of WILLIAM W. HAZARD, Esq., the proprietor.

The dining hall presented a beautiful appearance. At the North end, extending the whole width, was placed a table for the Mayor, who acted as Chairman, Col. BURNSIDE and staff, the regimental officers, the speakers, and the wounded. Extending lengthwise of the hall were five tables, which afforded ample room for all who were to partake of the feast. The Naval Band occupied the gallery, and it was intended that the American Band should join them, but by previous arrangements they were the guests of the proprietor of the Atlantic House. From the gallery the American flag was hung in festoons, and beneath its folds was placed the portrait of WASHINGTON. Escutcheons were hung along the hall bearing the names of SLOCUM, BALLOU, SMITH, TOWER, PRESCOTT, PERRIAM and HARRINGTON, all dressed in mourning. The two latter had suspended below them photographs of each, they being the killed in Co. F. Other escutcheons bore the names of PUTNAM, GODDARD, BALCH, WOODBURY, QUINN, SISSON, LEW, SUDDUTH, SLOCUM and CHADWICK.

One at the North end bore the name of BURNSIDE, and one at the South end that of SPRAGUE, each surmounted with a wreath of flowers. In the centre of the table occupied by Co. F, was a representation of the White House, which attracted much attention by the ingenuity of its construction. Each table was beautifully ornamented with flowers, and as the sumptuous supply of choice viands were placed upon the tables before the guests arrived, a beautiful spectacle was presented.

[illegible] services were [illegible] and Mayor CRANSTON called upon Father QUINN to ask grace. After an hour and a half spent in partaking of the finest collation we have ever attended, [illegible] ices, ice cream and pastry, were supplied with a bountiful hand and a general acknowledgment of gratification was bestowed upon Mr. HAZARD by all present.

The feast being concluded, Mayor CRANSTON announced Col. BURNSIDE, who was received with the greatest manifestations of delight; but he said such expressions were not new to him, he had frequently heard such cheers at Camp Sprague.

Col. Burnside gave at length some details of the battle at Bull Run, which were listened to with the most profound attention by those present. After giving certain particulars of the movements of the brigade and of our regiments especially, after he had taken command of it, to show the promptness with which orders were obeyed by the men in the face of the enemy, he arrived at that point in the battle where every body thought we had gained the day.

Our men who were killed were all shot during the first five minutes of the engagement.—When the first and second regiments got to Centreville on the retreat, the broken regiments of other divisions would come along and ask "Where are the Rhode Island troops?" He called the recollection of the men to many points of interest in the battle, and when these were recognized, loud cheers would go up as an indication of the deep interest taken in the narrative.

Upon the point of the propriety of attacking the enemy at the time it was made Col. Burnside expressed himself unreservedly. He said: In conversation with Gen. McDowell I expressed my dissent to the policy of fighting the enemy at that time. Senator Wilson was present and looked at me when I made the remark as though I was a coward. Gen. McDowell said if I do not fight them to-morrow I cannot do it in six weeks. Better, said I, wait six months than hazard a battle now, unless you know the exact position of the enemy and their numbers.—Gen. McDowell invited a meeting of officers at his headquarters on the night before the battle, but he (McDowell) was not present until ten o'clock, and then nothing was to be heard but the reception of orders for the following day.

On the return of our troops to Washington, I felt so much anxiety about the fate of that city, that I tendered them for its defence to Gen. Scott, not doubting they would stay a few days after the expiration of the term of service. He replied, "there is no danger." Two days afterwards, in company with Gov. Sprague, I called upon Gen. Scott and repeated my apprehensions and renewed the offer of assistance.—Gen. Scott gave me in detail his reasons for not apprehending an attack on Washington, and told me what the rebels would do, and, added Col. Burnside, with emphasis, everything that the old General predicted then has been confirmed, and everything will be so throughout, if he is only let alone.

The Colonel concluded his speech as it had been continued, amid great applause, thus showing that he is an agreeable and interesting speaker.

GEO. H. CALVERT, Esq., was then introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman—By calling on me, sir, you place me in a very trying position. After the intensely stirring words we have just heard from our distinguished guest, a great doer in recent memorable scenes, it seems almost an impertinence in a mere talker to rise to address this company.—But our brave citizen soldiers here present have taught us to do our duty in face of whatever difficulties. I shall therefore say a few words. I am commanded, sir, to make them few by a severe propriety; namely, that in the presence of such brave, efficient doers, in the presence of men who have just come from acting patriotism, it becomes a mere talker to be modest and brief.

My first words shall be words of sympathy, of deep and tender sympathy, to the suddenly bereaved, to the mourning mothers and fathers and wives and sisters and brothers; those sorrowing ones upon whom has fallen the first burthen of the sacrifice the whole people is ready to make for the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty. We say to them, that in a great national struggle like this, a struggle for existence, their sorrow is adopted by the nation. From the depth of hearts, strangely, solemnly agitated, we offer to them a sincere condolence. We assure them that the grandeur of the conflict in which their dear ones have fallen, the holiness of the cause for which they were the first martyrs, consecrates their names and makes their memory a valued national legacy. By our posterity they will be thought of with the honor and gratitude that we all pay to those who fell nearly a century ago in the war of independence.

And this is another war of independence, not less momentous than that great one of '76, which on the page of the world's long history shines with unequalled lustre. But the lustre of that great war will be dimmed, will be quenched, if we fail in this; and the vast prizes of that war will be squandered, and its great consequences will be belittled, and its fruits will rot in our hands, and the food that has nourished our political body will turn to ashes in our mouths.

Do you wish to see the brightest name in political history blackened in the eyes of all Christendom? Could you bear the thought that the majestic Washington is to be degraded from his towering pedestal and lowered into a successful leader of an unjustifiable rebellion? Would your ears not tingle with indignation to hear his fellow-workers, the founders of the United States, spoken of as empty theorists and impracticable adventurers? Do you wish to have your children become the holders of a torn, obliterated, valueless parchment, instead of being the possessors of a treasury of living, veritable, undying political and human principles? If these things are to your imaginations monstrous and abhorrent, then you must vow to-day that no defeat shall dishearten you, that no contingency which you can conceive of shall make you despair of this great Republic.

This Republic is great, not from its population and prosperity, but because its populousness and prosperity are due to great beneficent principles as broad as they are deep, and broader and deeper than lie at the base of any other national existence. Washington and his compeers were not mere ambitious revolutionists; they were courageous, self-sacrificing patriots; they were solid builders, whose work was so wise that it may last for centuries. And branded as recreant and degenerate shall we deserve to be, if we allow their work to perish in our hands; if we allow a stripe to be torn, or a star to be disorbed, from that resplendent flag. The war that we are waging under that glorious banner is a war of great principles, against small principles, a war of divine order against a satanic chaos, a war of light against darkness, a war of Christian democracy against an unbelieving oligarchy, unbelieving in human progress, and a large self-sustaining freedom.

Look at that beautiful flag. It is the only flag (unemployed among the nations) that is emblazoned with stars; from the overhanging heavens it borrows a significance, a beauty, a grandeur, a promise. It is consecrated by the lives and death of a multitude of heroes, to which multitude our little State has just made a contribution. It bears in its mighty folds the protective power of the most beneficent government the earth has ever known. That flag is honored and cheered round the globe, in every port where a ship can cast anchor. It represents great rights, great hopes, great privileges, great duties. Shall this glorious banner be struck before the most wicked, the most foully ambitious, the most impious rebellion that history records? Never! never! never!

Mr. Chairman, I propose the memory of three Rhode Islanders, all three alike in this—that each one of them brought glory to his native State by fighting for the whole country hundreds of miles from his cherished home;—the memory of Greene and Perry and Slocum.

Mr. CALVERT'S speech was listened to with the deepest attention.

MAYOR CRANSTON then introduced ex-Governor SEWARD, of Washington Territory, now Colonel of the 79th (Scotch) Regiment. He spoke in a most effective manner, and all who were within that room were electrified by his eloquent words. With his whole heart for the preservation of our government, he left that land of hardy settlers, pioneers and trappers upon the first intelligence of the fall of Sumpter. Those in that far-off territory were of the same feeling, and are ready at the first call to retrace their steps and fight for the preservation of the Constitution and support of the Laws. He had, like Col. BURNSIDE, received the advantages of a military education from his Government, and he stood ready now, as he did in the war with Mexico, to uphold that Government. It would be useless to attempt to give the outlines of his remarks, and we regret that official business compelled him to leave the city on the evening of the day of the festivities. He goes now to take command of one of the finest regiments in the federal service, and in the future operations of our grand army we know his achievements will place his name high among those of his country's gallant warriors. At the conclusion of his speech he gave the following:—

Our Mighty Ancestors—Who look down upon us this day, and confidently expect that we will perpetuate the work they began.

Mayor CRANSTON then offered the following:

The United States Navy—Their future operations will undoubtedly be as successful as their achievements in the past were.

Capt. BLAKE of the Naval Academy responded in a brief and patriotic speech. He gave the following:

The memory of the gallant dead of the Rhode Island regiments.

This was drank standing and in silence.

Master SAYER of this city repeated an address of welcome in poetic form in a neat and graceful style, which elicited warm commendation.

Happy and patriotic speeches were then made by the Rev. Messrs. WOODBURY and QUINN, Capts. TEW and VAN SLYCK.

At intervals during the speech-making, the Naval Band played with fine effect, but being desirous to do their whole duty, gave almost too much music for the occasion. It is a fine band and the members are not afraid to blow.

The festivities at the table terminated about 5 o'clock, when the military marched to the lot south of the Ocean House, and in the presence of a great multitude Co. F went through company drill, and every one must have noticed with what precision every command was obeyed. It was like the moving of machinery, and it is no wonder the *elite* of Washington delighted to witness the evolutions of the regiment to which this company was attached. About 6 o'clock Col. BURNSIDE came upon the field and was received by the company. His remarks to the company were beautiful, and we could compare the familiarity of the occasion to nothing but a father holding conversation with his children, and as he passed through the ranks and grasped each hand and uttered a farewell, the moistened eye betokened the love and affection which animated every heart. That GOD would bless and protect their dear commander was the inward expression of each heart.

The battallion was then formed and went through a Dress Parade, Col. BURNSIDE acting as the reviewing officer.

The Colonel and Staff were then escorted to his headquarters at the Atlantic House, and a salute fired by Co. F. The companies then stacked arms, and by invitation of Mr. NEWTON, proprietor of the Atlantic House, marched into the dining hall and partook of his generous hospitality. After this, the battalion was formed and marched through several of the principal streets to the Armory, which they had left eleven hours previous, and had been on duty during the whole time. The Artillery and Old Guard broke ranks and Co. F. received their discharge from Uncle Sam's service, having done more than their duty, and received the applause of their fellow-citizens.

"THE STATES NOT STATES BEFORE THE UNION."—The President of the United States in his message of July 4, reminds us that

"Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union, no *one of them having been a State out of the Union.*"

This plain statement has elicited much remark. It is unanswered among the notices of the message of the "so-called" President DAVIS.

The following citation is recommended to our loyal Union brethren everywhere; especially to those whose ears have been so accustomed to the high-sounding terms "State Rights" and "State Sovreignty," (in *perverted* meanings,) that the fact proved by our Chief Magistrate has escaped them, or made but little impression. It is from CURTIS' Constitutional History, vol. 1, p. 30.

"It is apparent that, *previously* to the Declaration of Independence, the people of the several colonies had established a National Government, (the Congress) of a revolutionary character, which undertook to act, and did act, in the name and with the general consent of the inhabitants of the country. The government was established by the Union, in one body, of delegates representing the people of each colony; who, *after* they had thus united for national purposes, proceeded to provide for their domestic concerns by the establishment of local governments.

"The fact that these local governments were not formal *until* a union of the people of the different colonies *for national* purposes had already taken place, and *until the National* power had already *recommended* their establishment, shows that no power acting separately for itself, dissolved its own allegiance to the British Crown, but that this allegiance was dissolved by the supreme authority of the *people of all* the Colonies acting through the general agent, the Congress, and not only declaring that the authority of Great Britain ought to be suppressed, but *recommending* that each Colony should supplant that authority by a *local* government."

Reference to the chapter of Mr. CURTIS' Standard History, will give his authorities and a class of facts such as this:—

"The Provincial Conventions of New Hampshire, *Virginia*, and *South Carolina* were *advised* (by the Congress) to call a full and free representation of the people in order to establish such a form of government as would best promote the happiness of the people in their Provinces."

Surely those who pride themselves in their State Sovreignty, forget willingly that its very *origin* was in the advice of Congress; its dependence has been, and is, manifestly, on the Union. Our Executive truly reminds them "the Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it *created* them as States." Let us live, labor, and die, for the Union, which alone has created, and alone can secure the prosperity of the several States.

J. E. N.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* is informed by Gov. SPRAGUE that if Rhode Island sends three good regiments and three good batteries, such as we had at Bull's Run, they are to constitute the Rhode Island Brigade, and are to have the same *position* in the army of the Potomac that the Prætorian cohorts had in the old Roman armies, which are to be stationed near the commanding General, and be relied upon to turn any particular point in the battle on which success depends. Here, then, is an opportunity for the brave sons of Rhode Island to add to the high honor which has already been gained by those who covered the retreat of a frightened army.

THE telegraph reports the capture by U. S. steamer Wabash, of brig Sarah Starr, owned in this city by Messrs. MASERO. She was loaded with naval stores and sailed under English colors, and was captured while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington. The crew, with passengers, among whom was one of the owners, were transferred to the steamer, and a prize crew put on board to take the brig to New York.

The Ladies, boarders at the Ocean House, will be "at home" this Saturday evening.—This we believe, is the first reception of the season and no doubt a large number will be present to spend a short season in social converse and listen to the superb music of HAZARD'S Germania Band.

We are indebted to the Providence *Press* post-[illegible] for the several Sessions [illegible] the BURNSIDE reception.

WHILE the frigate St. Lawrence was cruising off Charleston Bar on the 28th ult., she discovered a schooner showing the rebel flag. She gave chase, and on nearing the schooner fired three shots at the frigate without doing any damage. The St. Lawrence then fired several round shot and one shell. The shell struck the galley and entered the hold and there exploded, causing the schooner to sink immediately. The boats of the frigate saved thirty-six out of forty of the officers and crew, and they are now in prison at Philadelphia. The privateer's name was the Petrel, formerly the revenue cutter Aiken, stolen by the rebels. She was commanded by a Captain WILLIAM PERRY, a native of this State.

THE sword and equipments which were presented to Col. BURNSIDE on Tuesday last were of superb manufacture and of the finest texture, and were purchased through the exertion of FRANCIS LAWTON, Esq., who in a very short time raised the required amount from our citizens. On the scabbard of the sword was engraved "From the friends of Co. F."

We are indebted to Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, for valuable Public Documents.

Major BACHE of the Topographical Engineers has been promoted to Lieut. Colonel.

City Council.

THURSDAY Aug. 8, 1861.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Present, His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen J. G. Albro, Powell, Allman, and Townsend.

Four Grand and nine petit jurors were drawn for the August term of the Supreme Court.

Finance Report No. 3, recommending bills amounting to $1,338 03 to be paid from City Treasury. Granted.

Resolved, That the City Treasurer, be and he is hereby directed to pay to the order of Thomas F. Carr, Chairman, three thousand dollars, the amount appropriated for the Newport Asylum for the present Municipal year, the same to be deposited at the Traders Bank, Newport, to meet the expenses of said Asylum for said year. Passed.

Resolved That the City Clerk be directed to give James C. Powell an order on the City Treasurer for ten dollars, being the amount paid Doct. Sweet for attendance on Henry T. Easton.—Passed.

Petition of Joseph Paddock and others for lamp in Young street. Referred to Committee on Gas and Lamps.

Petition of William Kaull for pay of cow, Referred to Finance Committee.

The report of Committee on City Printing.—Read and referred to a special committee, and Alderman Powell appointed on the part of this Board.

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to open accounts with and charge to the several estates the following each stone taxes, viz: estate of Thomas Pratt, dec'd, $28.67; estate of Joseph F. Havens, $6.66.

Resolutions in regard to appropriation for Public Parks and for cross walks at North end of Thames street, from Common Council. Concurred in.

Resolved, That the Committee on ordinances be and they are hereby instructed to report

POST OFFICE THIEF.—Henry A. Brown, ... arrest on Friday, for stealing from the ... boxes in the Post Office was mentioned ... Saturday's Post, was a young man of ... appearance, who resided with his father ... street. He occupied a room in Math... Allen's building, under the Infantry ..., on Dorrance street, where he profess... business as a cotton broker. He had ... carrying on his depredations for some six ..., during which time it is supposed that ... gained some two thousand dollars. He ... Washington in Company C, First Reg... and after being gone about two months, ... his discharge on the plea of ill ... and returning, resumed operations.— ... in the habit of forging the names of ... to whom the checks which he found in ... letters were payable, and procure the ... thereon. An attempt to procure the ... at the Grocers and Producers Bank ... for $438, endorsed by Apollius Rich... & Son to Earl P. Mason & Co., with the ... ment of the latter firm forged, led to ... The letters stolen by him had been ... and their loss was traced to the Post ... in this city by Special Agent Holbrook, ... suspected the thefts to have been commit... some one connected with the office, and ... obtained Mr. Billings assistance in ... out the matter. Several stolen let... found in a safe in Brown's room, to... with false keys to Post Office boxes.— ... arraigned before U. S. Commissioner ... Peckham, and held to bail in the sum of ... for his appearance on Thursday next.— ... quently he was re-arrested on a charge of ..., arraigned before the Court of Magis... and held to bail in the sum of $2000, ... appearance on Friday to answer this charge. ... to obtain surety he was committed to ...

Prov. Post.

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.—It is now a well-... fact that Col. Miles, who commanded ... of some ten thousand men at Centre... the time of the retreat from Manassas, ... drunk and unfit, of course, to give orders ... to check the retreat or attack the ... His command has been taken from ... he will be seen no more on the field. ... Are there not other men in com... who are known to be, in plain English, ... not fit to be trusted with a drove of ... We know such, and others know, and ... hope they will be sent home before ... a chance to roast the stupidity of ... Miles. If reorganizing the army, as much ... of, means turning out unfit officers, ... from intemperance or ignorance of mil... offices, there will be more hope of efficient ..., more cheerful enlistments in the army, ... discipline and increasing confidence ... those who furnish sinews of war. The ... World's correspondent says:

"The officers of volunteer regiments are in ... consternation at the alleged promulga... of an order requiring an examination by a ... of regular army officers as to their fitness ... their respective positions. All preving un... d, it is said, will have to surrender their ... sions and give way to others who have ... more time to Hardee's tactics and less to ... ington hotels."

THIRD MARINE ARTILLERY.—The roll of the ... Light Battery has already upwards of two ... signatures attached to it, only about ... fourths of which number will be required ... make up the complement. One hundred ... were in line drilling last evening. Gov. ... visited them for a few minutes, and told ... that they would be put in the field in ... a week. The announcement was received ... enthusiastically.

Two more batteries are to be sent to this ... immediately, a rifled bore and a smooth ... The former will be retained here for the ..., and a company will be organized at ... for the latter, which will be used for throw... canister and grape, the recent experience ... Bull's Run having proved that rifled guns ... also rendered unserviceable when used for ... purpose. It is probable that when the ... corps is organized, the three will be uni... in a battalion, under the command of a ...—*Providence Post, 6th.*

THE Recruits for the Second Regiment were ... to Washington on Wednesday evening by ... Shaw. The party was accompanied by ... Sanford, who had charge of their transpor... Before taking the cars Lieut. Shaw marched ... men to Exchange Place, and halted them in ... of the Counting Room of Messrs. A. & W. ... ague, when His Excellency the Governor ... forward and addressed them briefly.— ... told them that they were about to join the ... gallant set of men that ever shouldered a ..., and stepped to the music of the Union, ... reminding them that wherever they may ... they will stand as the representatives of ... Island, exhorted them to do naught that ... cast a stain upon her reputation.

Prov. Post.

I. O. OF O. F.—The annual meeting of the ... and Encampment of Odd Fellows was held ... city on Monday. The following officers ... elected for the year ensuing: G. P., Alfred ..., of Woonsocket; G. H. P., W. J. Tilley ..., Providence; G. S. W., T. J. Arnold, of Riv... Point; G. S., D. Wilkinson, of Pawtucket; ... J. W. Anthony, of Providence; G. J. W., ... H. Jeffers, of Pawtucket; Grand Represen... to the Grand Lodge of the United States, ... Sisson Steere, of Woonsocket.

Prov. Post, 6th.

THE HABITS OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN.—... untiring energy of McClellan astonishes ... who do not know his habits. He is up ... and attends his office business till two ... clock. He then mounts his horse and is in ... saddle till eight or nine o'clock in the even... He usually wears no insignia of his office or ..., He is plain and simple as a farmer, ... is without a spark of pretension of any sort. ... has an eye to every thing himself, and there... fully understands his position.

DESERTERS.—We are informed that nine ... members of Company E, 2d Rhode Island reg... deserted, and eight of the number arriv... at South Kingston on Monday, having walk... as they say, all the way from Philadelphia. ... Stephen C. Fiske, Esq., exerted himself to raise ... money enough to pay the expenses of six of ... them back to camp, and started with them for ... Washington, Monday evening. The other two ... say they shall return in a day or two. One of ... the deserters, supposed to be the ringleader, left ... them at Philadelphia.—*Prov. Post.*

EX-GOV. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, ... accepted the appointment of Colonel of the ... ninety-ninth New York Regiment of High... This appointment will be gratifying ... to the friends of the Union. Col. Stevens was, ... during the late Presidential campaign, chair... of the Breckinridge Committee, but has ... from the day of the President's election ... uncompromising opponent of secession.

National Intelligencer.

FRENCH ZOUAVES.—The Secretary of War ... given a Colonel's commission to Capt. Lion... d'Epinuzl, who will return to New York and ... a company of Zouaves, drilled and offi... by Frenchmen, and uniformed precisely ... the Zouaves of France.

THE city of Baltimore has been selected as ... the principle redezvous of the army in the east, ... consequence of the facilities of transporta... from that point to Washington, Harper's ... Ferry and Fortress Monroe.

CONSULS APPOINTED.—Among the Senate ... confirmations on Saturday were those of Thom... K. King, of Rhode Island, Consul to Oport... and Wm. L. Baker of Maryland, (formerly ... of Warren,) Consul to Guaymas.

THE IRISH REGIMENT.—Col. Sinnott, by au... thority of Col. Frieze, of the Governor's Staff, ... announces that the Irish Regiment now organ... izing has been accepted as one of the two addi... tional regiments required from this State.

Prov. Post.

TEA is to be dutied, henceforth, fifteen cents ... a pound, coffee three and a half cents, sugar two ... cents. This is light on the sweetening, unless ... the grocers add about fifty per cent.

BRIGADIER generals threaten to be abundant ... as blackberries very soon. May they prove as ... wholesome.

STEVENS' WATER BATTERY.—Now that the in... ventor of this famous battery is desirous of finish... ing this structure, and for that purpose asks fur... ther aid of Congress, he has consented that his invention, which has for years been so jealously guarded from the public eye, shall be seen in or... der that it may be appreciated.

The bed in which this monster is cradled is at Hoboken, N. J., near the residence of Mr. Ste... vens, and is formed out of the solid rock. To carry out the simile, the mosquito netting of this cradle consists of a high board fence and shed, which save on occasions of a heavy gale, have ef... fectually concealed the monster from the prying eyes of the curious.

The keel of this vessel was laid in 1854. Seven years of interrupted labor and money enough to buy a small farm, have been expended upon it, and it is yet incomplete. The hull is carried up to the main deck, the furnaces and boilers are in their places, and the greater part of the machin... ery and shafting. Still, it will require one mil... lion three hundred and twelve thousand dollars to complete the vessel.

Her length is 420 feet; 40 feet larger than the English plated ship Black Prince, and 103.4 feet longer than the Warrior. Breadth of beam 53 feet, narrower by 5 feet than the Black Prince, and by 2 feet than the Warrior. Depth of hold 30 feet; less by 2 feet 1 inch than the Black Prince, and 7 feet 6 inches than the Warrior.— The model of the hull is similar to that of a North river steamboat; the bow being sharp, and the sides thus far rising in the usually manner. When the sheathing is attached, and the sides carried up to their full height, the external appearance will be changed, and the sides resemble the upper sec... tion of a pyramid; the farthest projection being sustained by 3 feet 6 inches of solid oak, and the plates receding at an angle of 30 degrees.

The armament will consist of four guns on each side, viz: four 15-inch and four 10-inch or 12-inch rifled cannon. These will be secured in case... mates or ball-proof loading-houses, so that the gunners will be protected while working them.— These guns are to be placed on stationary carriag... es; cushions provided to receive the recoil. But one gun-deck will be built; it not being intended to carry a heavier battery. The motive power will be supplied to two propellers of nineteen feet diameter, by eight driving engines, of an aggre... gate power of 8,000 horses. There are eight other engines for minor purposes, such as blowing the fires, and ventilating. All the machinery is be... low the water line, and fully protected from ac... cident. The boilers are ten in number, and oc... cupy a space of seventy-two feet in length nearly amidships. The entire ship is of iron and wood; the space between the plates being strengthened with oak beams.

If Congress determines to complete this vessel, competent engineers will doubtless examine the ship and report upon her practicability. It would have been far better for Mr. Stevens and his pro... ject if he had permitted the public, by personal inspection, to become interested in the welfare of his vessel, as by such a course no one doubts that she would be a serviceable floating ship of war, instead of lying an unfinished, and, for all pres... ent purposes, a useless hulk in the classic grounds of Hoboken.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

THE PRINCE JEROME AND HIS SUITE.—Seldom has a foreign vessel brought to our shores such a cargo of celebrities as are now on board the yacht of Prince Napoleon, off the foot of Morris street, Pier No. 4, North River. In the first place there is Prince Napoleon himself—fat, fair, and we might add forty, but that his robustness seems rather to belong to a man who has always lived well and imperturbably without regard to *coups d'etat* or the facts of the Patterson Bonaparte trial. He is a man who would anywhere be called good looking, about five feet eight in stature, with de... cided Napoleonic features, wearing a summer suit of linen and a straw hat, like any of our "bourgeois gentilhommes," and appearing deci... dedly popular among his officers.

His Princess, Madame Clotilde, is a very pre... possessing lady, of Italian complexion and fea... tures, of middle height and most unassuming manners, who evidently has not suffered from a sea voyage of several weeks from Toulon. If we should see the Princess in our streets we should call her a pretty little refugee from some metro... politan boarding school, seeing "Spingler" writ... ten in all her girlish and unaffected behavior, but not in the ardent olive face and dark brown hair, which, under a flat, shows to too striking advan... tage to have submitted to "retiring bell" rules, and the discipline of the school room. Her fig... ure is *petite*, very graceful, and clothed in the or... dinary gray travelling habit of the lady like soy... *ageuse*.

The Princess's first maid of honor, the Duchess d'Abrantes, is quite young—apparently not over eighteen—very pretty and similarly dressed.

Among the guests of the Prince we notice two colonels of the Empire, M Ragon and M Ferri Pini, both of them aides de camp. Also the former Governor of the island of Gaudaloupe, now a commander in the French navy. M. Bon... fils, who somewhat resembles our American glory, General Scott, having very similar features; but save in these, white hair, military cap and man... ner, differing from him as he is only above the middle height. He is a very handsome old gentleman, and it is easy to believe that he has borne abundant honors both under the kingdom and the empire.

The last of the guests of Prince Jerome is M. Maurice Sand, the son of the celebrated author... ess of Consuelo, a quiet, courtly and handsome young man, who speaks English remarkably well.

The commander of the vessel is M. Georgette deBuisson, a handsome young Frenchman appa... rently of thirty, who also speaks English well and has a most perfect knowledge of his profession through long experience in the service. The oth... er officers are Lieutenant Breeque, M. Burnet, an ensign and artillery officer of the ship; Ensign Arego, nephew of the great astronomer; Ensign de la Gueronniere—son of the Senator newly appointed from the Parisian editorial ranks; M. Orange, general manager or purser; Surgeon Berenger, and Chief Engineer Monnier.

New York Post.

SEAMLESS SHOE UPPERS.—A patent has re... cently been taken out in England for making the leather uppers of shoes without seams, so as to save the expense of sewing, and, at the same time, obtain uppers that are never affect... ed with the ripping disorder, which has become so common with uppers that are sewed with some machines. The method of making the seamless uppers is to cut them out the desired shape with the middle opening for the foot; then put each into a mould, where it is press... ed into proper shape, ready for the last on which to sew the welt and sole. Shoes thus made are said to be more durable than the most of those which have sewed uppers. The improvement will prove economical to the wearer.

THE Navy Department has received official intelligence from the Gulf squadron that the United States steamer South Carolina has made considerable havoc among the vessels which forced the blockade in that locality. On the 4th of July it appears that she captured six schooners, and on the following day two more, at the same time running one ashore. On the 6th and 7th she captured one schooner on each day, making eleven in all, either destroyed or taken. Among other things taken from the prizes were thirteen mail bags full of letters, and thirty-one packages of express matter.

INDUCEMENTS TO ENLIST FOR THE WAR.—By an act of Congress, recently passed, the soldiers' pay is increased from eleven to thirteen dollars per month, and the pay of non-commission... ed officers is increased in proportion. To the late three months troops a bounty of thirty dollars per man is offered if they re-enlist for the war individually, forty dollars if they re-en... list by companies, and fifty dollars if they re-en... list by regiments. This liberality will no doubt be attended with good effect, and in these hard times the government will probably obtain all the men it wants.

A RHODE ISLAND MAN IMPRESSED.—I copied the following statement from the original in Gen. Rosencrans's hand:

"I, J. H. Burdick, am a native of Rhode Is... land; came to Virginia in April, 1861, in the steamer Yorktown; was detained and forced into the confederate army on the 29th of May, 1861."

Burdick was one of the men captured with Pegram, and desired a pass to go to his home, which he received. Such instances are certain... ly not rare.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION in New York has been obliged to suspend its oper... ations and discontinue its journals. Those who were fortunate enough, at its annual meet... ing, to be awarded paintings, will receive them unframed in due time.

EVERYTHING in New Orleans is in a shock... ing condition: the yellow fever has broken out amongst the troops and citizens, making affairs assume a melancholy aspect.

IT is reported that Major General McClellan, in speaking of the battle of Bull Run, and de... ploring it, added, "but it was a splendid re... connoissance for me."

By His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has become necessary in the pres... ent exigencies of the country, that new exertions and sacrifices for the common good should be made by the people of this State and other loyal States, and that this State should forthwith raise new regiments of infantry and new companies of artillery in support of the General Government;

And whereas, in view of this necessity, the Mi... litia law of the State requires revisal and amend... ment, inasmuch as the bounty for enlistment here by law provided, is now rendered less necessary by the increased pay of volunteers, while it im... poses a heavy burden upon the property and re... sources of the people of this State, and tends by the superior advantages thereby conferred upon troops enlisted here, to create dissatisfaction amongst troops enlisted in other States;

And whereas, this is deemed by me an extra... ordinary occasion, in which it is proper to convene the General Assembly at a time not provided by law, to consider the above: Now therefore, I, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in vir... tue of the power in me vested, do issue this my Proclamation, convening the General Assembly of this State to meet at the State House in the city of Providence, on Thursday, the eighth inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.; and do hereby call upon the members of both Houses thereof to assemble in their respective Houses, at the time and place aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, at Provi... dence, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

By His Excellency the Governor,
WILLIAM SPRAGUE.
JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

"As my strength was, then so is my strength now," said Joshua. So will every one say who is now troubled with weak stomachs and worn out digestive organs. If they will now and forever use Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus—for wherever it has made an acquaintance, it sticks closer than a brother,"—it will be your protector and shield, besides always giving you nice light and digestible Bread, Biscuits, Puddings, Cakes, &c., &c. Try it. Most of the Merchants sell it.

Manufactured by Allen & Taylor, cor. Canal & Centre Sts., New York and at wholesale by the trade everywhere and at retail by all first class Grocers.

Special Notices.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Providence, Aug. 5, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 44.

1. General order No. 42 is hereby counter... manded.

2. A special session of the General Assembly will forthwith be called to settle the terms of en... listment of new regiments and batteries.

3. Applications for offices in the new regiments will be made to Gen. Robbins, Col. Burnside and Col. Frieze, to be by them presented to the Com... mander-in-Chief, with their opinion thereon.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General R. I. Militia.

Paper Hangings.

THE LARGEST and best assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered for sale by
COTTRELL & BRYER,
March 16—tf 89 *Thames St.*

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

"BERKELEY INSTITUTE,"

Corner Church and School Streets.

THIS SCHOOL is thoroughly organized, has a full corps of teachers, and three distinct departments, English, Classical and French.— The studies are so arranged as to afford boys the most ample facilities for preparing themselves for college, the Scientific School or the Counting Room. Pupils admitted for instruction in the Modern Languages alone, or for lessons in Music and Drawing, if desired.

There is a distinct class of young ladies in the higher English studies and the modern languages. The SUMMER TERM, 20th session, commences on

TUESDAY, April 30, 1861.
WM. C. LEVERETT,
April 13—tf Principal.

FOR LIST OF PRICES at the Cheap Grocery Establishment of HENRY H. YOUNG, see fourth page.

MARRIED.

In Providence 23d ult., LEWIS P. FOWLER to SARAH J. HENDERSON, both of P.; 5th inst., WIL... LIAM C. JOHNSON to LYDIA DAVIS, both of P.

In Crompton, 3d inst., NICHOLAS CRANSHAW, of Providence, to ALICE KENYON, of Crompton.

In Lewiston, Maine, 22d ult., CHARLES H. COGGESHALL, of Providence, to MARIETTA F. CLARKE of Lewiston.

In Fall River, R. I., 2d inst., CHARLES G. SAN... FORD to RHODA SIMMONS.

DIED.

In this city, 6th inst., Mr. MARMADUKE WARD, aged 90 years and 2 months.

In Portsmouth, 28th ult., WILLIAM A. GREENE, son of Albert C. Greene of Alleghany county, Maryland, aged 18 years and 7 months.

In Portsmouth, 2d inst, ELIZABETH S. COOK, aged 97 years.

In Ashaway, July 22d, ISAAC CUNDALL, Esq., aged 77 years and 6 months. The deceased was born on this island.

In Little Compton, 7th ult., STEPHEN SIMMONS, aged 88 years.

In Providence, 31st ult., SARAH G. GLADDING, aged 81 years; 1st inst, LUTHER R. LEWIS, aged 38 years; 3d, SARAH P., wife of Josiah A. Blake, aged 46 years; 3d, JANE S. LAWRENCE, aged 57 years; 3d, FANNY M., child of Dr. C. G. Mc... Knight, aged 2 months; 4th, HANNAH B., daugh... ter of Daniel Perry, aged 76 years; 6th, SALLY MARTIN, aged 75 years; 6th, ALICE A., child of Capt. Frank B. French, aged 1 year; 7th, DR. JOHN D. Taber, aged 26 years.

In Bristol, 31st ult., ELIZABETH, widow of Col. Arnold Bush, aged 54 years; 27th, LYDIA ALLEN, aged 56 years.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Aug 3—schrs Whistler, Pres... brey, Taunton for N York; D Webster, Perry, Elizabethport for Boston; E Segar, Tribble, N York for do; Fakir, Heath, Elizabethport; Sea Bird, Chase, fm N York; sloop Tortemo, Gif... ford, N London for Nantucket, (in tow of schr E Segar, having been dismasted off Brenton's Reef); M Bird, Johnson, Elizabethport for N Bedford; C Taylor 3d, Nickerson, N York for Chatham; M Louisa, Cummings, F River for N York; R Parmalee, Barrow, Steepbrook, Ct, for Edgartown; S Smith, Smith, Elizabethport for N Bedford; Connecticut, Pratt, F River for N York.

MONDAY, Aug 5—brigs Wm A Dresser, Hatch, and Marcus, Pierce, Providence for Phil.

Schrs J Cone, McCaffery, F River for Phila; Howard, Clark, Danvers for Tortugas; J War... ren Lozier, Providence for Philadelphia; Trim... mer, North, Albany for Prov; Isabel, Taylor, Phila for Duxbury; Talitha & Hannah, Huff, Taunton for N York; Clinton, Borden, F River for Elizabethport.

TUESDAY, Aug 6—schrs Science, Bristol, to go on the railway; J Chew, Taunton for N York; R J Pickup, Philadelphia, to disg; G Hoffman, Bennett, F River for Philadelphia; Wm Gray, Buell, Providence for Portland, Ct; Brown Stone, Thompson, Stamford for F River; F Cloud, Hull, Bangor, for orders; Crisis, Berry, Phil, to disg.

Memoranda.

ARR off and on at Paita June 17, bark Merlin, Debois, of N B, 800 sperm.

Cld at Boston 7th, bark Lucy Ann, Lee, for this port.

Arr at Havana 29th, brig John Balch, Boyl, fm Philadelphia. Sld 2d inst, brig Wabash, Big... ley, for this port.

At Aspinwall 25th, brig Bermuda, Higgins, fm New York, arr 16th, unc.

ARR at Boston 3d, sch Henry Castloff, Eldridge, fm Elizabethport.

Bark A Houghton, 326 tons, of Fall River, and which arrived at that port on the 27th of May last, from a whaling voyage, has been sold to par... ties in Newport and Fairhaven, for about $4000. It is said she will be brought to this port next week, to fit for California, under the command of Capt H A Brightman.

Deaths in the city of Newport during the month of June, 1861.

Whole number,	10	*Parentage.*	
Condition.		American,	8
Married,	3	English	1
Single,	5	Irish,	1
Widower,	1		
Widow,	1	*Ages.*	
		Under 1 year,	1
Nativity.		1 and under 2	1
Born in U States,	9	2 " " 5	2
Australia	0	30 " " 40	2
England,	1	60 " " 70	2
		70 " " 80	2
Color.			
White,	10	*Causes of Death.*	
Colored,	0	Consumption,	1
Locality.		" Tubercular,	1
		Carsinoma,	1
1st Ward,	1	Fever Worm,	1
2d "	1	Fever Lung,	1
3d "	3	Liver organic disease	
4th "	0	of and Marasmus,	1
5th "	5	Marasmus,	1
		Parturition,	1
Sex.		Hamolissement Cele...	
Male	7	bri and Paralysis,	1
Females,	3	Teething,	1

B. B. HOWLAND, City Clerk.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—*Thursday Last.* At market 1200 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 4000 Sheep and Lambs, and 450 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $6.50; first quality $6 25; second quality $6 00; third quality $4.50 a 5.50.

Working Oxen—None.

Milch Cows—$40 a 44; common 17 a 19.

Veal Calves—$3.4 a 5.

Stores—*Yearlings*—None; two years old none; three years old $17 a 18.

Hides, 4 1-2 a 5 c; *Tallow*—Sales at 6c.

Sheep & Lambs—$1 25 a 1 50; extra $2, 3, a 4 50.

Pelts—37c a $1 00 each. Calf Skins 8 a 9c.

Swine—Stores, wholesale 7c; retail 6@7c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1861.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water
10 SATURDAY,	5 17	8 8	58	10 51
11 SUNDAY,	5 27	7 9	31	morn.
12 MONDAY,	5 37	6 80	8 11	43
13 TUESDAY,	5 47	4 10	55	12 38
14 WEDNESDAY,	5 57	3 11	51	1 36
15 THURSDAY,	5 67	1	morn.	3 35
16 FRIDAY,	5 77	0	54	4 34

Full Moon 20th day, 7th, hour 7m. morn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Court of Probate, Newport, } Aug. 5, 1861. }

C. G HANDY, Executor, presents his request in writing, that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

CAROLINE WILSON,

late wife of Robert Wilson of said Newport, dec'd, bearing date to the 16th day of July, 1861, may be proved and allowed, and that letters testamen... tary may be granted to the petitioner he being the sole executor therein named, and the same is received and referred to Monday the 26th day of August inst. at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

Aug 10 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE TAX BILL FOR 1861 is now in my hands for collection, and by an Ordinance of the City Council must be paid on or before the 1st day of October next. Tax payers are therefore respectfully requested to call at my office in the City Hall and settle the amount assessed upon their several estates.

Office hours from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M.

Tax Books for sale at Tilley's Newspaper Dep... pot, the Book and Music Stores, and at the Col... lector's Office.

WM. J. H. AILMAN,
Aug 10 Collector of Taxes.

THE NEW REGULATION CAP for the Army this day received at 152 Thames Street.
Aug 10 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

GLASS, TIN and PAPER SHADE Svari... ous patterns, a full assortment, at BLISS' House Furnishing Store, Aug 10 117 Thames Street.

GAS TORCHES this day received at BLISS' House Furnishing Store, Aug 10 117 Thames Street.

Grand Rally.

SPENCER will sell the remainder of his stock, of *PANS* very cheap, don't fail to inspect them and secure one or more at *Hard Times Prices*.

Don't forget that *the place* to buy your Station... ery, Sheet Music and fancy goods, &c., &c., is at SPENCER'S.

Photographic Albums and Visites of Burnside, Sprague and Slocum.

A new lot of Children's Drums just received.

The ink that gives the *most* satisfaction is a kind which is for sale at SPENCER'S. I will fully war... rant it to be *Jet Black* when first put on and re... main so, fresh lot just opened. Try a bottle.

T. A. SPENCER,
Aug. 10 96 Thames street.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Ware, Shell Combs, Fans, Table Cutlery, Household Goods, Clocks, Watch... es, Violin Strings, Fancy Baskets, Porte Mon... naies, Purses, Travelling Bags, and new Fancy Goods.

FINE PERFUMERY, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils and Pomades, on hand and for sale by

B. MASON HAMMETT.
(Successor to B. H. Tisdale.)
Aug 10

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE of our In... stitution, an Oration delivered by request of the citizens at Newport, R. I., July 4, 1861, by Henry James. For sale by
Aug 10 C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

A LARGE variety of Photographic Writing Cards; Great Expectations, by Chas. Dick... ens; Framley Parsonage, by Anthony Trollope; The Silent Woman; Tom Brown at Oxford, vol. 2; Photographic Albums. For sale by
Aug 10 C. E. HAMMETT, jr.

FRUITS—Hot House Grapes, Water and Musk Melons, Oranges, Lemons, Peaches, Pears, Apples and Berries. For sale at
Aug 10 R. WILSON'S.

EGG PLANTS, Okra, Lima Beans, Tomatoes, Green Corn and Squashes, for sale at
Aug 10 R. WILSON'S.

Rhode Island Bridge Company.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock... holders of the Rhode Island Bridge Compa... ny, held on Monday, July 29, 1861, the follow... ing gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz: W. A. Clarke, Peleg Clarke, Rich... ard Swan, J. C Swan, and A. N. Littlefield.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, PE... LEG CLARKE, Esq., was re-elected President.
Aug 3 W. A. CLARKE, Cl'k & Treasurer.

R. I. State Normal School.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution for the education of teachers, will commence Tues... day, Sept. 10, 1861. For further information, or for circulars, apply to

JOSHUA KENDALL,
Bristol, July 31—3w Principal.

Furniture at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, August 13th, at the Cottage occupied by Mrs. John Vars', School street, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ALL THE FURNITURE in said house, con... sisting in part of Rosewood Tables, Marble Tops, Sofas, Chairs, Carpets of all descriptions, Bedsteads, Feather beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Wash stands, Paintings, Bed... ding, Crockery and Glass Ware, Stoves, and a variety of other articles.

Should the weather be unpleasant, the sale will take place the next fair day.
Aug 3 F. STANHOPE Auct'r.

GRUYERA CHEESE just received by
Aug 3 WM. NEWTON & CO.

PARMESAN CHEESE for sale by
Aug 3 WM. NEWTON & CO.

DUTCH HEAD, Pineapple & English Cheese, constantly on hand.
Aug 3 WM. NEWTON & CO.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S English Sauces and Condiments, at
Aug 3 WM. NEWTON & CO'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LIGHTHILL,
WILL BE IN NEWPORT,
AT THE
AQUIDNECK HOUSE,
On Monday, August 5th,
Where he will remain until September 1st.

Treating as Usual

DEAFNESS, Catarh and Diseases of the EYE.

NOISES in the HEAD, Discharges from the EAR, EAR Ache, cataracts in the various forms, and all the various Diseases of the Eye, successfully treated.

Operations for cross Eyes, cataract, Artificial Pupils, Fistula, Tumors, &c. performed to the entire satisfaction of the patients.

ARTIFICIAL EYES

inserted without pain, which will move in harmony with the natural eye.

AT HIS OFFICE,
62 Westminster St. Providence,
Over E. W. Bullock' Music Store.

READ THE FOLLOWING NEW TESTIMONY NOISES IN THE HEAD, DEAFNESS, AND DISCHARGES OF EAR.

From the Providence Daily Post, June 8, 1861.

DEAFNESS.—Dr. LIGHTHILL continues to receive numerous calls from the following, from the numerous patients who have been benefitted by his skillful treatment. He will be here at his office, in this city, over E. W. Bullock's music store, for a few days only, on Westminster street, until the first of September next, when he will return to the treatment of diseases of the ear, deafness and catarrh.

Dr. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir—Allow me to thank you for the great benefit conferred upon me by your treatment. I have been deaf for nearly nine years; could not hear ordi... nary conversation, and was troubled with noises in my head, so much so that I could not sleep. I can now hear my hearing is entirely restored, and my head is free and clear of those troublesome noises. My heart is full of grat... itude and praise to our Saviour, by whose divine help you are enabled to use the blessings of hearing. I can never ade... quately recompense you for your invaluable services, but will pray to our Lord to give success and happiness as long as I shall be permitted to live by the mercy of God.

Very Gratefully,
J. S. WILCOX.

P. S.—To-day I heard preaching perfectly plain, the first time in nine years.

Fall River, June 3, 1861.

From the Free Press, March 1, 1861.

I, the undersigned, have been deaf in my left ear for five years and more for months, some longer and in my right ear, attended with hearing noises. I could no more hear the ticking of a watch than a person upon my ear; in fact, was almost shut out entirely from the social intercourse with the world. In that condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill, who was stopping in Providence, and who operated upon me successfully, that my hearing is entirely restored. This acknowledgment I make for the benefit of those similarly afflicted. I very gratefully sign myself. MRS. O. LUTHER.
Fortunet, Mass.
February 26th, 1861.

From the Providence Journal, March 8th,
DR. LIGHTHILL.

Below we give evidence of Dr. Lighthill's success in the treatment of deafness, catarrh and diseases of the eye:

This is to certify that I was almost entirely deaf, and had very bad noises in my head. I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill, February 15th, and now the noises in my head have entirely stopped, and my hearing is so much improved that I can hear common conversation, which I could not before. LEWIS BRAYTON.
Providence, February 27th, 1861.

Otorrhœa?

From the Providence Journal, May 4th, 1861.

Otorrhœa, or matter running from the ear, generally the result of scarlet fever, measles, &c., should in no case be re... garded (to the injury of the patient) as a disease better left alone, as successfully treated by Dr. Lighthill. We mention below a few of the many persons permanently cured by the Doctor at Otterbein, after but a few weeks' treatment:

Mr. John Fiske, of No. 159 Eddy street, has been afflicted for 25 years; resided in county Kerry.

Miss Anna Fowler, of No. 52 Hunting street, afflicted for 15 years; resided from nineteen.

Mrs. Elvira Bonnett, of No. 5 Ship street, afflicted 4 years, the result of scarlet.

Dr. Lighthill's office is No. 62 Westminster street, over E. W. Billings music and fancy store.

Blindness and Disease of the Eye.

From the Free, Daily Post, Jan. 19, 1861.

THE EYES OF THE BLIND OPENED.—Dr. Lighthill's first op... eration in this city for the recovery of sight, was performed on Thursday, at the house of Mr. J. W. Fettis. The patient was a young man from South Kingstown, a nephew of Mr. Fettis and was blind from birth. The operation was per... fectly successful, as witness the following certificate:

PROVIDENCE, January 17, 1861.

I hereby certify, that W. P. Gardner, of South Kingstown, R. I., was born blind, and was operated upon by Dr. Light... hill, and can now see.

J. W. FETTIS, 76 North Main street, Prov.

This evidence of the Doctor's success commends him if to the attention of all persons afflicted with any of the diseases or disease to which he gives special attention—diseases of the throat, eye and ear.

From the Prov. Daily Post, Feb. 22d.

Dr. Lighthill performed a successful operation, yesterday, for strabismus or cross-eyes, upon Abbie Patten, Jr., No. 62 Sheldon street. His skill is becoming so well appreciat... ed here that he has found it necessary to prolong his stay still further, and will accordingly remain in this city until the first of May.

Catarrh! Catarrh!!

From the Providence Journal, June 11, 1861.

Cure of Catarrh.

For 14 years I was afflicted with the very worst form of catarrh. I could not lay on my back at night on account of excessive discharge down my throat which almost at times nearly choked me. Two months ago I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill, and now I am entirely cured of this most loathsome disease. My general health, which was very much impaired has also improved, and in fact, I feel like a new man. CHARLES A. LUTHER.
Pawtucket, June 10th, 1861.

Important Certificate.

For eight to nine years I have been affected with the most offensive of diseases, catarrh. For the last two years I have suffered much with a dull, heavy pain, over my eyes and on the top of my head; and the sense of smell entirely gone.— I have used many different remedies, and consulted many physicians, in order to obtain relief, but without any bene... ficial results until I applied to Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I am now but three weeks. My pain is entirely gone, and clear of pain, my sense of smell has returned, and my health is better generally—in fact I feel like a new man.— For the great benefit I have received of Dr. L. I gratefully sign myself. ISAAC H. WARREN,
Foreman of the General Advertiser.
Providence, March 12, 1861.

CATARRH.

Catarrh is one of the most offensive and deleterious dis... eases which affect the human frame. Its seat at the com... mencement is in the mucous membrane of the nose; but to show by what means it exerts such a pernicious influence upon the general health, and last of all upon the many important organs, a short description of that membrane is requisite.

The gastro-pulmonary mucous membrane commences at the edges of the lips and nostrils, proceeds through the nose and mouth to the throat, from whence it is continued through all the whole length of the alimentary canal to the termination of the intestines, and also along the windpipe and its various divisions, as far as the air cells of the lungs, in which it affords a living. From the nose the membrane extends through the tear passages, until under the name of conjunctiva, it is spread over the fore part of the eyeball and inside the eyelids.

Other offsets from the nose line the frontal, maxillary, sfhenoidal and sphenoidal sinuses, (small cavities in the bones bearing the same name.) A prolongation extend... through the Eustachian tubes to the throat, and also into the tympanum, or middle ear.

Catarrh in its first stages is an inflammation of the lining of the nose. It produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat, and stiffness in the nostrils, which are often closed on one or both sides caused by the thickening of the membrane from inflammation; soon a thin, watery discharge commences, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease is not checked, the discharge soon becomes thick and purulent, of a greenish yellow color, sometimes tinted with blood, with an odor more or less dis... agreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself. The disease large frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up in order to obtain relief—the senses of taste and smell become greatly impaired and sometimes en... tirely lost—a distressing headache makes its appearance as the fr

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy,

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE

This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstruction, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 1000 BOTTLES

has been sold within eighteen months *with safe, single failure* when taken as directed and without the least injury to health in ANY CASE. ☞ It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, closely sealed, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ *Remember!*—"*his medicine is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in every instance, or the price will be refunded.*

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased directly of *Dr. M.* or at his office—Prepared and sold only at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, No. 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

☞ This SPECIALTY embraces all diseases and difficulties of a private nature both of MEN and WOMEN by a regularly educated physician of twenty years' practice, giving them his whole attention. ☞ Consultations by letter or otherwise, are strictly confidential, and medicines will be sent by express secure from observation to all parts of the United States. Also accommodations for patients from abroad wishing for a secure and quiet retreat and good care, until restored to health.

A Word of Caution.

☞ It has been estimated that over *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone, without the least benefit to those who pay it. Most of this amount is paid by a class of persons who are the least able to lose it, and yet they are compelled to suffer the wrong in silence, not daring to expose the cheat for fear of exposing themselves. All this comes from trusting to men whose interest is to deceive, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant statements, as proven by themselves. ☞ *Dr. M.* will send by mail, to any one writing one stamp or more, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMAN, and on Private Diseases generally; also containing information with the most educated seven years and testimonials, without which no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

Dr. MATTISON is the only educated physician in Providence, that is in New England, who makes a specialty of Private Diseases, and to whom the very best testimonials, both of his honesty and skill, if there ARE any others, LET THEM BE SAID; otherwise, you had better have none from them.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address PLAINLY, and direct to Dr. R. N. MATTISON, as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BY GEORGE C. MASON, CATHARINE STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or to LET—The dwelling house situated at the corner of William and King streets, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, or will be rented for one or more years.

Villas and Cottages For Sale,

BY ALFRED SMITH, MOUNT VERNON STREET

JAMES PHALENS, South end of Bellevue Avenue, with 10 acres of land or more.

Henry Ludium's, Marine Avenue,

William Vernon's, Mail Road, about 11 acres of land.

Henry Rice, jr., Spring street and Bellevue Court.

J. Hart, Narragansett Avenue, with about 4 acres.

Shaw and Fry Estates, on South Touro street, opposite Touro Park.

Dr. King's, on the Hill, overlooking the Bay, with about three acres of land.

Jacob Lorillo, Fort Road, corner Harrison Avenue.

Capt. Devens' cottage with the large lot corner Kay and Touro sts.

Edward Thurston's house on Ayrault street; price $3000.

G. Borden Hazard's, next Mr. DeRahm's, with about 3 acres.

C. H. Russell's, new Swiss Cottage, on Spring street.

E. L. Brinley, Henderson House, Mill street.

J. McKay's, Kay street, head of Bull street.

J. H. Clarke, Bellevue Avenue, opposite W. Wotmore's.

A. M. McGregor's stone house, "Halsden Hill," with 5 or 10 acres of land.

G. A. Armstrong, Coleman House, Clay street.

J. G. Stevens, Mail Road, with about 4 acres of land.

William Spooner, John street, now occupied by Mr. de Saulle.

E. G. Nicolai, Ball street.

J. S. Clarke's, Dixon's Lane, three story house, with about 2 acres of land, running through to Atlantic st. Aug 25.

Farms for Sale, by Alfred Smith,

Aug. 28th, 1860.

The Glen Property, South Portsmouth.

"Lawton's Valley", belonging to Dr. Howe, South Portsmouth.

The "Stanton Farm," of about 53 acres, on the east shore, North of the Glen.

About eleven acres of land near Miss Gibbs' Church on the East road, belonging to J. Robinson, gardner.

The "Easton Bailey farm," about one hundred acres of land, with good buildings, near the Artichoke Fair House in Middletown.

Three farms belonging to the estate of Charles Potter, in Middletown, and one in Portsmouth.

A farm of about forty acres, overlooking the bathing beach, adjoining the Gibbs Farm.

A large farm on the Valley road, Green end, of about eighty-four acres, with two buildings—the farm is near Newport and desirable.

A small farm with about four acres of land and a neat cottage, on the Homeman Hill Road.

A very valuable farm on the east side of the island, of one hundred acres, beginning at Smith's beach and extending along the cliffs nearly a mile; the land, in good order, with suitable buildings.

FOR SALE—The fine Farm on the Green and Valley Road, belonging to the Vernon Clarke. Eighty-four acres of land with suitable buildings, all in good order. About one mile from Newport—will be sold low.

FOR SALE—Two Cottages and Lots on Lee Avenue, near the Gas Works, at low prices.

FOR SALE—Several desirable small Farms, from thirty to eighty acres each, in pleasant situations, two to four miles from town.

For Sale or Lease.

THE VERY DESIRABLE sea-side residence, within two miles of this city, belonging to the late Dr. Balch. For terms, &c. apply to

R. T. CRANSTON & SON,
Newport, R. I.,
or S. COMMERFORD, Esq.,
14 Wall street, New York.

Newport, R. I., May 26.

To Let.

THE New Cottage and Barn, corner of Mellone and Channing Avenue. For terms enquire at the

STEAM MILL,
corner Spring & Sherman streets.

Also for sale cheap, an Express wagon in complete repair. May 11—3m.

TO LET.

THE HALL lately occupied by the Philharmonic Society.

May 4 R. J. TAYLOR.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, producing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing

DR. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York.
Aug 7—tl ap20 Post Office box 4,586.

I. ATHS—Pine and Spruce, the best Eastern, just landed and for sale by the cargo or bunch, at

HAMMETT'S,
231 Thames street.

FOR THE HAIR.—Batchy's Cocoa, Castorine, Gregory's Cocoa, Glycerine, at

Dec 8 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

ROBIN VELVET VESTINGS, just received by

Dec 1 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 *Broad st. and 1 Spring st.*

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location.)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

TEA.

Newcrop Oolong, Ass'd cty English Br'kf'st
Y. Hyson, Imperial,
Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest.

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Mocha,
Rio, Parched,
Ground to a very superior quality and Pandelion coffee.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.

Stewart's crushed, Refined A. C. & W. C. do.
Fine powdered, Grannulated,
and Havana Sugars.
Muscovado and New Orleans Molasses.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef,
Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.

Double extra Genesee, in bbls, half bbls and bags,
Northern Meal, Rye and Indian Meal Canada and Oats.

OILS.

Lard, Whale, Linseed, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs,
Raisins, Currants, Prunes,
Peaches, Preserved ginger, Pickles,
Catsups, Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.

Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,
Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,
Dr. Spices, warrant'd, Cayenne, Sage, Marjoram,
Savoring Extracts.

SOAPS.

Wards No. 1, Castile,
No. 1 extra Excelsior, Olive and Palm Soaps.
Old Palm,

TOBACCO.

Lorillards, Cavendish and Solace Smoking,
Scotch and Rappee Snuff,
Pounding and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.

Butter, Oyster, Soda, Lemon, Wine and Fancy Crackers.

SUNDRIES.

French Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa, Hominy,
Pearl, Rocker's Farina, Corn Starch,
Laundry Starch, Papkins, Wrapping twine,
Macaroni, Vermicelli, Ground rice,
Pearl's saleratus, Pearlash do Sup carbonate soda,
Salsoda, Cream Tartar, Hemp seed,
Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt,
Indigo, Bath brick Wrapping,
Lasher, Mill, Cap,
And note paper, Envelopes, Matches.

BRUSHES.

Flour Whitewash, Scrub,
Chobes, Shoe, Hair,
Teeth, House and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms, Tubs, Pails,
Dippers, Baskets, Covers,
Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards,
Pearl's saleratus, Cloth Lines, Bed Cords,
Salsoda, Mats, Twine.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Manure Forks
Shovels, Hoes, Plows,
Cultivators, Rakes, Scythes,
Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes,
Cards, Curry Combs, Boxes,
Whips, &c.

SHOES.

Mens Boys, Women's,
Misses' and Children's, Brogans and Boots

DRY GOODS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ducking's, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
Cloths, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins,
Brilliants, Ticks, Crash, Cassimere,
Ribbons, Ballet's, Edgings, Table Linen,
Thread, Silk, and Yankee Notions.

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
EARTHERN WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices

BUSINESS CARDS.

OLIVER POTTER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
wholesale and retail dealer in
Family Groceries, Ship Stores, &c.,
No. 223 (opposite the Custom House,) Newport, R. I.
Consignments solicited and cash advanced if required. Aug 4.

ALBERT SHERMAN,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 239
SOUTH THAMES STREET.

T. J. WEAVER,
FASHIONABLE
HATTER,
and dealer in
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
One door North of
Merchants Bank
NEWPORT.

J. H. COZZENS,
152 THAMES STREET
DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS,
OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
CARPET BAGS, &c.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,
NO. 140 THAMES STREET,
☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,
DRAPERS & TAILORS,
194 & 196 THAMES STREET,
Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Gloves, &c., &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEAR THE BOUNDARY, NEWPORT, R. I.
☞ Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

INSURANCE.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.
The Capital of said Company is $300,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Rosalvo Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walter Humphrey, T. P. L. Goddard, Tully D. Brown, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, John H. Ormsbee.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
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Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to

GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

THE FARMERS'
Mutual Fire Insurance
COMPANY,
AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1852, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President.
NICHOLAS S. FAY, Vice President.
WILLIAM SHERMAN, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I.

East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE
PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO
Cash Capital 200,000.
With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.
Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place,
and 50 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres.
J. J. Searing, Surveyor. John Bodine, Vice Pres
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,
Dec 31—1y. Office No. 38 Spring street.

Door Mats.—A good assortment on hand for sale by

June 30 W. H. BLISS.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS,

AT THE OLD STAND,
NO. 22 BROAD STREET.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Egg Breakfast do	Old Java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St. Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Rosted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Ground cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Wheaten grits
Baker's cocoa	Macaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Old palm do
Cayenne	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OLIVAN, Ind., July 6th, 1855.

J. C. AYER & CO. GENTS: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it broke out in blotches on my hands and arms; sometimes it festered and ulcerated in my throat, and sometimes in the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered me with sores and scars with one sore, which I had for a year, beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disease grew worse. At length I was induced to send to the nearest Messenger that you had prepared an extract of Sarsaparilla; but I knew from experience that there was little or no good in it. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it was gone. I took it, as you advise, to expel disease of a constitutional cast; a wonderful cure was much to be wished for. Well, after a while I felt as if I was going to get better. My skin is now clear, and I know it is not flattering that the disease has gone from my system. You can believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from St. Clair, N. Y., 13th Sept., 1854, that he has cured an inveterate case of *St. Anthony's Fire*, which had existed for 20 years, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous case of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same, says he cures the common *Erysipelas* in a few days.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Dennis Shaw, of Prospect, Penn., writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an enlargement of the throat, commonly called Bronchocele, or Goitre, and have used many remedies, but without relief, until I used your Sarsaparilla, which has entirely cured me. I am satisfied it is a valuable remedy for this disease."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found, in a number of cases, that your Sarsaparilla is the most excellent remedy for the class of diseases for which it is recommended, that I have ever employed in my practice. Several cases of Ovarian Tumor, of Uterine Ulceration, and of Leucorrhœa, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, but at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physicians thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but by advising the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before submitting, and it has proved successful. I have very warmly sight wards its employ in the above complaints."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1858.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir,—I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and send you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have served with it, in my practice, most of the compounds for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful; in the cure of Mercurial Rheumatism, Chronic Syphilis, and Scrofulous affections of the system, it is unrivalled. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in the throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in two weeks. Another was troubled with pulmonary symptoms in the form, and the attendant had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disease would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla, the ulcers healed, and he is to-day a healthy man, without a sore about him. Another had been for years afflicted with Scrofula, and all means which had been resorted for the cure of blood and humors, failed to relieve him. He was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and it soon relieved him of his troubles. They had become so severe as to weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was much relieved by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy—consequently, those truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Extremely yours, C. V. LAUVERGNE, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

DORCHESTER, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1854.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been afflicted with a rheumatic disease, originating in a long illness which settled in the joints, and which, in the course of time, affected the penetrating use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same, says he cures the common *Erysipelas* in a few days.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Dennis Shaw, of Prospect, Penn., writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an enlargement of the throat, which is